



PILOT SURVEY 2010

WORKING CHILDREN IN DRY FISH INDUSTRY IN BANGLADESH

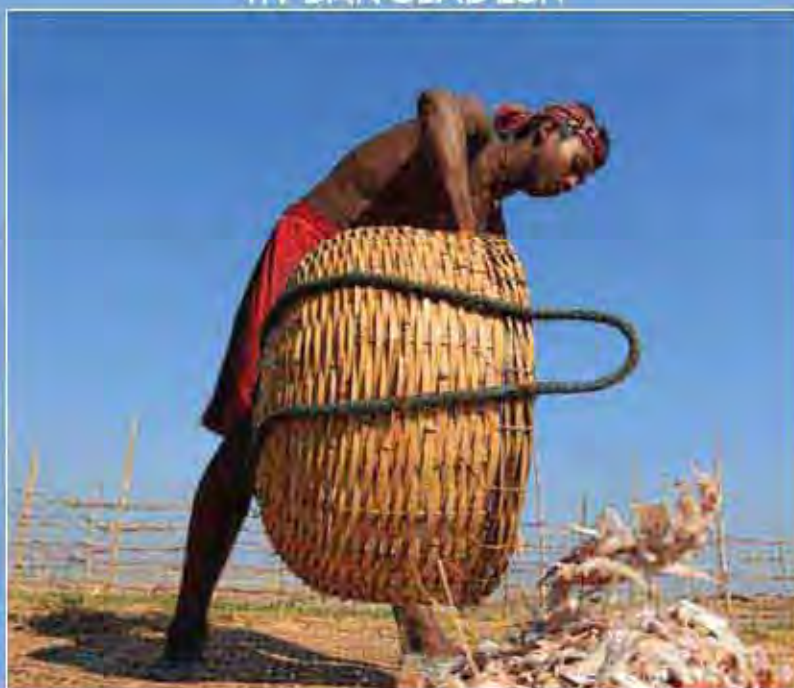


Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics



International
Labour
Organization

WORKING CHILDREN IN DRY FISH INDUSTRY IN BANGLADESH



■
December 2011

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
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F O R E W O R D



Secretary

Statistics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Dhaka

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has conducted the Pilot Survey on working children in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh-2010. This is the first of its kind to investigate the prevalence and nature of forced labour of children in dry fish industry. The survey findings enable us to estimate the extent of forced labour of children and the main features of forced labour.

This report is based on the findings of the pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh 2010. It presents detailed information on the working children, working conditions, extent of forced child labour etc. which intended to serve both for the general public and the professionals interested in the field of worst forms of child labour. It will also provide a good basis for advocacy and research.

I would like to extend my sincere thank to the Director General of BBS, and his team members who worked hard to finalize the report on time.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere thank to ILO for their technical and financial support and cooperation in making this study a success.

Dhaka
December, 2011

Riti Ibrahim
Secretary
Statistics Division
Ministry of Planning

M E S S A G E



Country Director

ILO Country Office for Bangladesh, Dhaka

The International Labour Office (ILO) is pleased that the Pilot Survey 2010 on Working Children in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh has been completed by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and is proud of its collaboration with BBS in this regard. This pilot survey is part of a series of 10 country studies being implemented by the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the ILO (ILO-IPEC) on bonded/forced labour of children in different regions of the world under its global project GLO/06/50/USA. The purpose of this research is to make progress on the development of a robust methodology for the identification and estimation of children working in bonded/forced labour conditions.

In Bangladesh, the main objective is to understand the nature and complexity of forced labour of children in dry fish industry which will help further development of a conceptual and operational framework and ILO technical cooperation in this area. The study has followed the legal framework of ILO Conventions C29 and C105, C138 and C182, as well as the national laws and policies on child labour. The ILO is glad to share the findings of the study with the policy makers, social partners, civil society, research organizations and academics, and hopes that the findings of the study will enrich our knowledge on the extent and prevalence of forced child labour in the dry fish sector in Bangladesh.

On behalf of ILO, I would like to thank Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, and Ministry of Labour and Employment for their support and cooperation to this study. In particular, I would like to extend my gratitude to Ms Riti Ibrahim, Secretary, Statistics Division and Mr Md Shajahan Ali Mollah, Director General, BBS for their strong support to successfully completing the pilot survey and publishing the report. ILO appreciates highly the dedication and commitment of the concerned BBS officials, and would like to commend the hard work undertaken by BBS especially in respect of intensive field testing and supervision of the data collection process under very difficult circumstances, and several technical consultations on development of the sample design, the questionnaire, and report preparation. The effective collaboration among the ILO, BBS and others stakeholders has played a critical role in the completion of this challenging exercise and deserves to be highlighted.

My sincere thanks also to Mr Md Zobdul Hoque, National Consultant, for analyzing the data and preparation of this report. I wish to thank, moreover, the ILO team comprising Mr Bijoy Raychaudhuri, Senior Statistician, IPEC- SIMPOC, ILO, Geneva and Ms Hasina Begum, Program Officer, ILO Country Office, Dhaka, Bangladesh and Ms. Michaëlle De Cock, Consultant, ILO, Geneva for their technical inputs and cooperation in undertaking this study.

Finally, we hope that the study findings will contribute to devise and adopt appropriate national policies and programmes for prevention and rehabilitation of children trapped in bonded/forced labour in this sector.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'André Bogui'.

André Bogui
Country Director

P R E F A C E



Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Dhaka

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has conducted the Pilot Survey on Working Children in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh 2010 with the technical assistance of ILO-IPEC. To undertake this survey, BBS and ILO-IPEC with other stakeholders jointly identified the Dry Fish Industry located in selected five coastal districts of the Bay of Bengal. The aim of the survey was to investigate the forced labour of children and its measurement on the basis of certain indicators such as unfree recruitment, work imposed, freedom of work, dependency, coercion/penalty etc. in line with ILO Conventions C 29 and C 105.

This survey is the first of its kind conducted by BBS for collection of information and data through conducting of (i) quantitative survey and (ii) qualitative survey including focus group discussion (FDG) case studies. It was a painstaking task to unpack the situation of children involved in the dry fish industry on Dublarchar and other areas in Bay of Bengal. This study reveals working children suffering and deprivation and exposes different elements of forced labour in its various dimensions: recruitment, coercion and exploitation imposed to working children.

This report presents socio-economic characteristics of the working children and their families and the estimate of the forced labour of children in dry fish industry. It is hoped that the information contained in this report will be useful to researches and policy makers for intervention particularly for forced labour of children.

I like to thank Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Director and Focal Point Officer of the pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry 2010, Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Director, Industry and Labour Wing and concerned officers of BBS for their hard work to make the pilot survey a success. I express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Md. Zobdul Hoque, National Consultant for preparation of this report.

Finally, I express my special thanks and gratitude to Mr. André Bogui, Director, ILO Country Office, Dhaka, Bangladesh for technical and financial supports towards completion of the survey.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shahjahan'.

Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah
Director General

Dhaka
December 2011

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



It is a great pleasure for BBS to conduct number of national surveys and pilot studies on child labour, hazardous child labour and worst forms of child labour in collaboration with ILO-IPEC. We greatly acknowledged for their sustain interest to undertake different surveys and studies related to child labour through BBS in Bangladesh. We are grateful to Mr. Frank Hagemann, Chief of Policy and Research, IPEC, Geneva and Mr. André Bogui, the Country Director of ILO in Bangladesh for their continuous support in conducting many surveys especially the pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh 2010.

We are also grateful to Mr. Bijoy Raychaudhuri, Senior Statistician, IPEC, Geneva, Ms. Michaëlle De Cock, Consultant, ILO and Ms. Hasina Begum, Programme Officer for their technical inputs and kind cooperation in undertaking this survey.

We wish to acknowledge for the advice, guidance received from the Technical Committee of the pilot survey on dry fish industry regarding finalization of survey instruments and modality for preparation of the report.

We gratefully acknowledge the specific advice and administrative support from the Director General, BBS, Mr. Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah to undertake the survey.

We are also grateful to Mr. Md. Zobdul Hoque, former Deputy Director General, BBS and ILO National Consultant for the technical support in undertaking the survey and preparation of the report.

Dhaka
December, 2011

Kabir Uddin Ahmed
Deputy Director & Focal Point Officer

KEY FINDINGS

OF PILOT SURVEY ON THE WORKING CHILDREN IN DRY FISH INDUSTRY 2010

Characteristics	Number	Percent
01. No. of dry fish establishment		
Bagherhat	530	25.1
Borguna	102	4.8
Chittagong	224	10.6
Cox's Bazar	872	41.3
Patuakhali	384	18.2
Total	2112	100.0
02. Type of ownership of establishments		
Individual /family owned	1753	83.0
Partnership	359	17.0
Total	2112	100.0
03. No. of person engaged		
Total person engaged	54980	100.0
Male	40622	73.9
Female	14358	26.1
04. No. of working children		
Total	7719	100.0
Boys	6228	80.7
Girls	1491	19.3
05. No. of working children by age groups (%)		
05-09	696	9.0
10-14	4116	53.3
15-17	2907	37.7
06. Working children as % of total person engaged	7719	14.0
07. Major reasons of employing working children (%)		
Suitable for work	-	61.1
Advance payment to working children's parents	-	17.0
Obedience	-	14.8
Others	-	6.4
08. Type of children recruited (%)		
Seasonal job seeker	-	62.8
Children from fisher community	-	28.4
Others	-	8.8
09. Average daily hours worked	-	9.8
10. Average no. of days worked per week	-	6.3
11. Level of education of working children		
No education	4382	56.8
Class I-V	2866	37.1
Class VI-X	467	6.0
SSC & above	3	0.04
Total	7719	100.0

KEY FINDINGS

OF PILOT SURVEY ON THE WORKING CHILDREN IN DRY FISH INDUSTRY 2010

Characteristics	Number	Percent
12. Children able to read and write	2577	33.4
13. Main source of income of working children's family		
Day labourer	4388	56.9
Small business/transport worker	1308	16.9
Agriculture	855	11.1
Service & others	1168	15.1
14. Average monthly earning of working children as report by employers (Tk.)	1775	-
15. Household of the working children having own land (%), acre		
No land/landless	2912	37.6
0.1-0.49	4018	52.1
0.5-0.99	482	6.3
1.00+	306	4.0
16. Average monthly income of working children's family (Tk.)	5294	-
17. Migration of working children's family during last year (%)	-	13.2
18. Average monthly earning of working children as report by themselves(Tk.)	1607	-
19. Protection wears provided by employer (%)	-	23.2
20. Working children's parents taken loan/advance from employer		
Parents taken loan from employer	1818	23.6
Parents taken advance from employer for their child's work	1550	20.1
21. Deceptive recruitment of working children	795	10.3
22. Deduction of wage/salary of child workers as penalty	2219	28.7
23. Children worked during illness/injury	493	6.4
24. Children worked at night (%)	544	7.0
25. Forced to work at anytime of any work	977	12.7
26. Freedom to go out of work place		
Can't go out	4210	54.5
Can go out	3509	45.5
27. Freedom to leave employer/quit job		
Can't quit job	2022	26.2
Can quit	3513	45.5
Can quit but not now	2184	28.3
28. Victims of violence (%)	-	8.2
29. No. of forced labour of children		
Total	1848	100.0
Boy	1634	88.4
Girl	215	11.6
30. Percent of forced labour of children		23.9
31. Percent of forced children by gender		
Boy		26.0
Girl		14.4

ABBREVIATIONS

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BSIC	Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
EPB	Export Promotion Bureau
FDG	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCL	Hazardous Child Labour
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programmes for Elimination of Child Labour
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MT	Metric Ton
NCP	National Children Policy
NGO	Non-government Organisation
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
RWG-CL	Regional Working Group on Child Labour
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration System
SRSWOR	Simple Random Sample without Replacement
TBP	Time Bound Programme
Tk.	Taka
TPE	Total Person Engaged
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the Pilot Survey on Working Children in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh 2010 with the technical assistance of ILO-IPEC. This pilot study was carried out in five selected coastal districts namely Bagherhat, Borguna, Patuakhali, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar of the Bay of Bengal. The aim of the survey was to understand the mechanisms of recruitment, means of coercion which force children to work and the link between coercion and exploitation with special attention to identify the children who were most risk of becoming victims of forced labour. The overall objective of the survey was to estimate number of forced labour of children and its nature in dry fish industry. The findings of the study will help to assess the working conditions of the children aged 5 to 17 years and to make recommendations for prevention and rehabilitation of children trapped in forced or bonded labour in this sector.

The key findings of the pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh 2010 are as follows:

- Drying of fish is a seasonal (October to March) and pocket activity concentrated mainly in coastal districts of Bangladesh. The activity is being done with the availability of abundant fresh sea fish from the Bay of Bengal. Out of the total fish catch (2.7 million M.T) of the country nearly 17.9 percent are marine fish of which a significant proportion of them are being sun dried for preservation and export.
- 597 dry fish establishments out of the total 2,112 establishments were selected as sample from the five districts and the number of sample working children were 1738 (320 girls and 1,418 boys) for data collection.
- The estimated total number of employed persons was 54,980 of which 7,719 or 14.0 percent were working children. Out of the total persons engaged in dry fish industry, 26.1 percent were females. The highest number of working children was found in Cox's Bazar (3094).
- as regards to reasons for employing working children, the most preferential reason as cited by the owners/employers was "children are good/suitable for work" (61.1%) followed by advance payment to their parents.
- As high as 23.2 percent employers/owners of the dry fish industry provided some on wears to the working children to avoid risks.
- The average daily hours worked by the working children was 9.8 and the average number of days worked in a week was 6.3. There was no significant difference between boy and girl in terms of average daily hours worked.
- About 6.4 percent working children worked during their illness and injury. 21.8 percent children reported that they were forced to carry or lifting heavy loads.
- Only 7.0 percent or 544 working children worked at night time to time and 34.8 percent or 2,688 children worked occasionally at night.
- Nearly 12.7% of the working children were compelled or forced to work at any time or any work.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- As high as 33.6 percent working children mentioned about some deduction of their wage/salary by the owners/employers as penalty due to absent or other reasons.
- About 10.3 percent of the working children were recruited for dry fish industry using deceptive manner.
- Nearly 23.6 percent working children worked in dry fish industry as their parents took loan from the owner/employer.
- As high as 20.1 percent of the working children worked because their parents had taken advance in exchange of their work in dry fish industry.
- 5.9 percent working children could not contact their family members during the season and three-fourth (75.3%) of the working children had contact by visiting home.
- Regarding freedom to go out of workplace, 51.6 percent children reported that they could not go out of the workplace.
- About 45.5 percent of the working children had freedom to leave the employer or quit the job. Whereas, 26.2 percent working children was unable to quit the job due to different reasons such as employer will not allow, parents restriction, condition to work in the season, parents taken loan/advance from the owner/employer etc.
- The average monthly earning of the working children was Tk 1607 (for boy Tk. 1608 and girl Tk. 1603) and daily wage rate was Tk. 40-50 depending on experience and capacity to work. It may be noted that mostly there was no wage difference between boy and girl worker according to the qualitative survey.
- Wages were mostly paid in cash. Some quantity of fish was also given to them as tradition.
- About 11.7 percent working children reported that their health condition was not good.
- Coercion/threat is one of strong indicators for measurement of forced labour of children. Regarding violence, 8.1 percent working children were victims of some forms of violence. Physical punishment (light beating) and scolding were very common assault to the working children (89.7%). Out of the total child abused 6.9 percent children were sexually abused by the co-workers and others.
- On the basis of the indicators of forced child labour such as i) unfree recruitment, (ii) work and life under coercion (imposed work), (iii) impossibility to leave employer and (iv) coercion/penalty, 23.9 percent of the child working in dry fish industry was estimated as children in forced labour. The proportion of forced girl children 14.4 percent (215 out of 1491).
- Out of the total 7,719 working children 1,848 children were considered as forced labour of children of which 1,634 were boys and 215 were girls.
- The number of children in forced labour aged 5-14 years was 1,074 or 58.1 percent and aged 15-17 years was 779 or 41.9 percent.
- The proportion of forced labour of children was highest in Bagherhat (Dublarchar) area (42.69%).

CHAPTERS



BACKGROUND OF THE SURVEY

1.1 Introduction

Child labour is as old as humanity - no age group was spared from the harsh survival effort in primitive societies. Child labour was not always "bad" in the environment it operated. But as development accelerated and, in fact, the incidence of child labour declined, child labour has come to be considered increasingly an expression of poverty, both a cause and effect of under development. The debate on and commitment to reduce and eliminate child labour gather speed in the second half of the twentieth century especially at the international level with the landmark Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the universal ratification of the ILO's Convention C182 in 1998 and the universal adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG 2000) of which many relate to children's education and health. The child labour issue is now one of the great concerns throughout the world. It is quite common for children of all types of societies to be engaged in some forms of occupation depending on the economic structure and level of development. As such, this issue is not related to any particular country or culture. In fact, child labour has been generally perceived more as a problem of poor developing countries which are consistently facing challenges against poverty, high population growth, increasing unemployment, natural disasters and so on. A large segment of labour force of Bangladesh is engaged in informal activities, and child labour is also a notable feature of the country's growing informal labour market situation.



The problem of child labour has been recognised by the Government of Bangladesh and adopted a National Children Policy (NCP) in 1994 as a commitment to the children's right and also participated in the global campaign for prevention and elimination of child labour. Bangladesh has ratified ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) Convention (No. C182) and UN Convention on the Rights of the Children (1989). Bangladesh enacted Children Act 1974 for the protection of children and their rights. The Act clearly delineates the definition of a child, his or her age, scope of the child's rights, childhood, guardianship, protection child's property, provision of protection for children in civil, and criminal proceedings and legal custody. This Act is a remarkable milestone to establish the rights of children. The definition of child and their adolescent is further elaborated in the Labour Act 2006. Sections 34-44 in Chapter 3 of the Act have dealt with employment of children and adolescents as worker. The Act prohibits appointment of any children in formal sector. The Act also envisages that government from time to time through gazette notification would publish the list of hazardous occupations and the list would come within the ambit of the prohibitory clause. However, it provides provision for engaging a child for an adolescent in light work under special circumstances for specific working hours subject to the certification by a physician.

The Government of Bangladesh has developed and recently approved the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010. The main objective of this policy is to meaningful changes in the lives of the children by withdrawing them from all forms of child labour including the hazardous work and worst forms of child labour. Furthermore, there is a strong commitment about universal primary education late down in MDG. According to this document Bangladesh has fixed up targets which are: increase the school employment ratio, increase enrollment of those students who have completed grade V and increase the adult literacy rate (persons above 15 years of age). In the policy matrix 6 (strategic target 14) of Second Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) there is strong commitment about the elimination of worst from of child labour and all forms of child labour.

It is mentioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan¹ that effective measures will be taken to reduce child labour, and eliminate worst forms of child labour through the formulation and implementation of the National Plan of Action for implementation of the National Child Labour Policy 2010. A National Child Labour Welfare Council will be established at national level to oversee and monitor the child labour situation and to mobilize financial resources for implementing the plan.

In the Plan, It is also mentioned that recover and remove children from abusive and exploitative circumstances, the interventions will include developing community support for these children; providing livelihood alternatives, basic services and adoption, and implementing policies and legislation necessary for the prevention of abuse, discrimination, exploitation and violence. Steps will be taken to increase efficiency to combat sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children through enhanced coordination and cooperation.

These above Conventions, Acts and Documents serve as a vehicle by which Bangladesh could take initiative to eliminate worst forms of child labour from the country. Some action plans and direct intervention efforts have been taken by the Government against child labour especially worst forms of child labour. Among the worst forms of child labour, unconditional worst forms of child labour such as children in forced and bonded labour, child prostitution and pornography etc. is a social curse; a national shame mostly triggered by abject poverty and social injustice.

A number of organisations including ILO, UNICEF as well as other international and national government and non-government organisations (NGOs) are also helping the Government to wipe out forced labour of children from Bangladesh. Over the years, much has been done to combat child labour in Bangladesh and many players have become involved in the process, but interventions seem to be scattered and there is no concise presentation of the current status of the program on the

¹ Sixth Five Year Plan (FY2011-FY2015) Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, page 158, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, Government of the Republic of Bangladesh

elimination of WFCL and where and how the country needs to proceed. ILO-IPEC has been implementing the Time Bound Programme (TBP), the main objective of which is to eliminate the worst forms of child labour from the country. The role of TBP is to fill up that gap by becoming a facilitator and a technical adviser for the Government in providing necessary assistance both at the policy and action fronts.

The TBP seeks, as a priority, to stop the flow of children into hazardous sectors/ industries by identifying reasons for children entering into these sectors. It also help in developing a greater awareness of and reaction to worst forms of child labour in the public and private sector and by identifying viable and sustainable alternatives for children and their parents, who are frequently forced by a variety of circumstances into accessing WFCL as an income source. An important part of the TBP during the preparatory phase was to identify those areas where knowledge gaps remain so far relates to WFCL.

Programmes are being designed and implemented so as to better understand to what extent various kinds of action programmes can prevent or intervene where circumstances have forced children into WFCL and provide a viable and sustainable social, physical and economic alternative.

1.2 Child Labour Research in Bangladesh

There has been no in-depth research or study undertaken so far by any organization before mid nineties on child labour especially on worst forms of child labour at national level. For monitoring the child labour situation in the country, a comprehensive statistical database of the working children was required to be developed. In order to mitigate the deficiencies of data relating to working children particularly the number of child labour and identify the social characteristics of child labour, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has undertaken the following surveys with the technical assistance of ILO-IPEC during 1996 to 2008:

- i. National Sample Survey of Child Labour in Bangladesh, 1995-96
- ii. National Child Labour Survey, 2002-03
- iii. Baseline Survey on Child worker in Battery Recharging/Recycling, 2002-03
- iv. Baseline Survey on Child worker in Welding Establishments, 2002-03
- v. Baseline Survey on Working Children in Automobiles Workshops, 2002-03
- vi. Baseline Survey on Street Children in Bangladesh, 2002-03
- vii. Baseline Survey on Child worker in Road Transport Sector, 2002-03
- viii. Working Children in Metropolitan Cities of Bangladesh, 2002-03
- ix. Baseline Survey for Determining Hazardous Child Labour Sectors in Bangladesh, 2005
- x. Pilot Survey on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC), 2008

The first two rounds of the National Child Labour Surveys provided an estimate of the working children as well as child labour in the country. According to the National Child Labour Survey 1996, the total number of working children aged 5-14 years was then estimated at 6.3 million, out of which 3.8 million were boys and 2.5 million were girls². In second National Child Labour Survey 2003, it was found that there were 7.4 million children aged 5-17 years were economically active out of which 3.18 million were considered as child labour representing 7.5 percent of the total child population (42.4 million) of the age group 5-17 years in the country³.

The second National Child Labour Survey (NCLS, 2003) also provided the estimated number of the worst forms of child labour based on hours of work (children who worked 43 hours or more per week were defined as such by the survey). It revealed that, there were 1.3 million children involved in hazardous work, out of which about 91 percent of them were boys. In addition, the survey revealed

² Report on National Child Labour Survey, 1995-96, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

³ Report on National Child Labour Survey, 2003, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

that the worst forms of child labour were found largely in manufacturing sector (27.6%) followed by agriculture (20.9%) and trade (19.4%) sectors. It is understood that the number of worst forms of child labour would be higher, if the survey could capture the other three categories of unconditional worst forms of child labour plus various hazardous occupations and industries as defined by the ILO Convention No. C182. An establishment-based survey for 6 metropolitan cities was also conducted to provide statistical information about employer's perspectives on working children to supplement the results obtained through the household-based child labour survey.

The above six baseline surveys conducted during 2002-03 by BBS mainly aimed at to collect the baseline information about the socio-demographic characteristics of the children who were working in the selected hazardous activities/sectors. These establishment based surveys were designed to cover only the segment of the total working children, that is, only those children who were primarily employed for wage and salary in the selected worst forms of child labour sectors.

It is known that household based child labour survey is deficient in providing in-depth information on the realities of children working in the unconditional worst forms of child labour. BBS conducted an Integrated Baseline Survey for Determining the Hazardous Child Labour Sectors in 2005. According to this baseline survey fishing/ drying of fish industry was one of the hazardous sector among the 45 identified sectors and the estimated number of establishments in this sector was as high as about 300 hundred thousand (including household based establishments) of which 68,953 establishments employed working children. The estimated numbers of working children were 78,592 and the average number of working children per establishment was 1.1 in 2005. There was no separate estimate of working children for fishing and drying of fish establishments in the Baseline Survey for Determining the Hazardous child labour sectors.

Recently, BBS has conducted a pilot survey on commercial sexual exploitation of children which recognized as unconditional worst forms of child labour in 2008. According to this survey, there were about 18,902 child sex workers of which 15,702 were girls, in the age group 8-17 years⁴.

Besides BBS, several NGOs and research agencies carried out number of studies on child labour in different sectors such as child domestic workers, street children, child labour in fire works and bidi factories and child prostitution etc. Save the children, Sweden-Denmark conducted a study entitled Slaves for a season-Bonded child labour in the Dry Fish Industry (2005) in Bangladesh. Save the Children, Sweden also sponsored to conduct a study on "Child work in Bihari Camp and Banarasi Sari Industry of Mirpur in 2001.

Another study conducted in 2006 reveals that by Bangladesh polices' estimate there are between 15,000 and 20,000 children engaged in street prostitution. About 10,000 girls are active in prostitution inside the country. Over the last decade, 200,000 Bangladesh girls were lured under false circumstances and sold into the sex industry in nations including Pakistan, India and the Middle East. About 40,000 children from Bangladesh are involved in prostitution in Pakistan. Bangladesh girls are also trafficked to India for commercial sex trade. 10,000 Bangladeshi children are in brothels in Bombay and Goa, India. An estimated 35,000-45,000 children believed to be involved with criminal gangs engaged in arms and drug trading⁵.

Of the total child workers, 2.89% are engaged in domestic service. SHOISHOB, and organization working with child domestic labour in Bangladesh, published the results of a survey which covered more than 10,000 middle-class households in Dhaka. On the basis of the survey, SHOISHOB estimates there are between 250,000 and 300,000 bandhu maids, that is, resident child servants, in Dhaka. In Bangladesh, research in Dhaka concluded that more than 20% of child domestics were between five and 10 years old⁶.

⁴ Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Pilot survey 2008, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

⁵ Md. Farid Uddin, Shahadut & others in country Research of Forced/Child Labour in the production of Goods in Bangladesh, and Report on Trend and Country Responses to the Child Labour, page 13 (unpublished)

⁶ Ibid-page 8

A joint study report prepared by the ministries of Home and Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, shows that over the previous five years from 2006, at least 13,220 children have been smuggled out of the country, of whom only 4,700 have been rescued⁷.

Trafficking in Bangladesh exists for the purposes of forced labour and forced prostitution. Although exact figures on the scope of the problem vary widely, the consensus is that the trafficking problem is growing. Every day 50 Bangladeshi girls are lured across the Indian border and sold. Bangladeshi girls who are trafficked to India by organized networks usually end up in brothels in Kolkata or Mumbai⁸.

An estimated 40,000 female children are exploited in Pakistani brothels. From January 2000 to June 2003, an estimated 2,405 Bangladeshi children disappeared. Of those, 510 boys and 451 girls were confirmed to have been trafficked. Street children living in the capital are among the prime targets of organized child trafficking rings. According to some surveys, Pakistan and oil-rich Arab states are the principal destinations of Bangladeshi children. Boys are mostly taken to the Persian Gulf (particularly the United Arab Emirates) to work as camel jockeys or farm workers, while the girls often end up working the brothels in India and Pakistan⁹.

1.3 Justification of the Survey

Forced labour can be found in practically all countries and almost all sectors of the economy. Bangladesh is not free from forced labour of children and existence of forced child labour is seen in different sectors time to time through news media reporting. The incidence of forced child labour may be found in the sectors like brick making, bidi factory, banarashi sharee industry, dry fish industry and other fabricated metal industries. In 2005, the ILO estimated that there were 12.3 million people in forced labour around the world of which 2.4 million were victims of human trafficking. Children represent half of the victims (2005 Global Report, ILO).

In order to understand the real condition including forms of forced and bonded labour of the working children engaged in economic activities especially hazardous work and worst forms of child labour, The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with ILO-IPEC and ILO Country Office in Bangladesh planned to conduct a research study on forced labour of children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh. The dry fish sector was identified in the workshop held in December 2009 for undertaking the research study on forced child labour in context of Bangladesh and this study was undertaken as a part of ILO-IPEC global research project. It aimed at understanding the (i) mechanisms of recruitments (ii) means of coercion which force children to work and (iii) the link between coercion and exploitation with special attention to identify the children who are most at risk of becoming victims of forced labour. For the purpose, the survey was designed to capture both quantitative and qualitative information in order to provide an estimate of the number of children victims of forced labour in dry fish industry in Bangladesh. The findings of this survey / research has focussed on the situation of children working in the dry fish industry and also help make recommendations for prevention and rehabilitation of children trapped in forced or bonded labour in this sector.

⁷ Md. Farid Uddin, Shahadat Hossain & others, In-country Research on Forced/Child Labor in the Production of Goods in Bangladesh, SSR & Macro International, USA-Supported by USDOL-2008-Page-8

⁸ Anindita Dasgupta, "Dreams - and Hunger - Drive Trafficking into India," Inter Press Service, 9 December 2003 (cited in A Report on Trend and Country Responses to the Child Labour: Reflections on Achievements, Challenges, Gaps & Way Forward by Mr. Farid Uddin, 2009, ILO Dhaka, Unpublished report)

⁹ Seven Foreigners Released after Being Detained on Suspicion of Child Trafficking," Associated Press Worldstream, 30 September 2002.

1.4 Objectives of the Survey

The overall objective was to understand the situation of working children and quantify forced and bonded labour of children in dry fish industry in the selected coastal districts.

The specific objectives of the research study were the following:

- Gender-wise estimate the number of children in forced labour
- Typology of forced and bonded child labour
- Identify the mechanisms of recruitment and the means of coercion
- Living and working conditions of the child labour
- Assess the underlying reasons for forced labour etc.

1.5 Contents of the Report

This report is divided into 10 chapters. Chapter 1 presents a brief background on the Pilot Survey which includes child labour research in Bangladesh and objectives of the survey. Chapter 2 presents a brief description on survey methodology and sampling design. The characteristics of dry fish establishments such as type of ownership, number of person engaged, number of working children by sex, recruitment process of working children, working and living conditions are focused in chapter 3. Chapter 4 deals with demographic and socio-economic profile of the working children, which include household size of the working children, family income, access to selected fixed assets and utility services, migration etc. Chapter 5 presents on forced labour of children and the comparison of profiles between the working children (not forced) and those who are in forced labour. Chapter 6 describes the recruitment mechanisms of working children in dry fish industry. Chapter 7 presents working conditions of children such as type of work done and hours worked, living condition etc. Child health care also presented here. Chapter 8 deals about debt, freedom, threat and penalty to the working children. Chapter 9 and 10 respectively present on lessons learnt and the conclusions and recommendations based on the survey findings.



SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with conceptual framework, survey methodology and selected concepts and operational definitions used in the pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh 2010. The scope and coverage of the survey, sampling design, preparation of survey instruments, training of enumerators and supervisors, organization of field work, data processing and validation of data, reliability of the estimates with limitations etc. are briefly explained in this chapter.

2.1 Conceptual Framework and List of Indicators on Forced Labour of Children

Pursuant to Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182, the unconditional worst forms of child labour include: (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as the sales and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (b) the use, procuring or offering a child for prostitution, for production of pornography or for pornographic performances (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.

ILO Convention No. 29 (1930) defines forced or compulsory labour as "all work or service which exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered voluntarily" (Article 2.1). A subsequent ILO Convention No. 105 adopted in 1957 specifies that forced labour can never be used for the purpose of economic development or as a means of political education, discrimination, labour discipline or punishment for having participated in strikes. The above ILO Conventions are referred as legal frameworks for forced labour of children. In light of these Conventions, the conceptual framework of forced labour of children include "involuntariness" and penalty/menace of a penalty.

The different indicators identified as relevant indicators of forced labour at national level on the basis of legal and measurement frameworks which are:

- Unfree recruitment
- Work imposed (forced work)
- Limited freedom
- Dependency
- Debt bondage
- Coercion (Threats, menace of penalty)

2.2 Scope and Coverage of the Survey

Drying of fish is mostly a pocket activity and dry fish establishments are primarily located in the coastal districts of Bangladesh. The pilot survey on working children in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh was conducted in selected five districts namely (i) Bagherhat, (ii) Patuakhali, (iii) Borguna, (iv) Chittagong and (v) Cox's Bazar districts to provide an estimate of working children and forced labour of children in the dry fish industry of Bangladesh. There are some fish drying activities found in other districts such as Natore, Naogaon, Sirajgong (Chalan Beel areas), Kishorganj, Bhola, Noakhali etc. based on inland fish (sweet water fish). This activity in these districts is mostly being carried out informally and the number of dry establishments is very few which are located sparsely. So the dry fish activity in these districts was out of scope of this pilot survey for obvious reasons.

This pilot survey covered the working children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in dry fish industry. It is a stand alone survey and the sample size and coverage of the survey are such that it could furnish reliable estimates of total working children and forced labour of children. The survey estimates the incidence of forced labour of children in dry fish industry and the extent of working children in hazardous child labour (HCL Sector)¹⁰. In the process, it brings out information on method of recruitment, living and working conditions, victim of violence, freedom of movement, access to communication and services and other socio-economic characteristics of working children, which may be the causes or consequences for the forced labour of children.

2.2.1 Coverage of the Qualitative Survey

The qualitative survey covered the working children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in dry fish industry. This survey also brings out information on method of recruitment, working conditions, freedom of movement, debt manipulation, threat and penalties, multiple dependency, socio-economic

¹⁰ In 2005 National Steering Committee of Bangladesh has identified Dry Fish Industry is one of the hazardous sectors. Based on the prepared list of the hazardous sectors BBS conducted a based line survey for determining hazardous child labour sectors in Bangladesh, 2005 with the technical assistance of ILO-IPEC.

characteristics which help in assessing forced labour of children. A total of 69 working children were interviewed in the qualitative survey. The number of working children interviewed by gender and district was as follows:

District	Boys	Girls	Total
Borguna	4	1	5
Bagherhat	25	-	25
Patuakhali	7	3	10
Cox's Bazar	19	10	29
Total	55	14	69

Three Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted in Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Patuakhali districts to collect information from the cross-section of people about working children and dry fish sector as well. A number of owners/employers of the establishments, NGO workers, local public representative, elites and working children were invited to participate in the FGD. Some parents/guardians of the working children were also presents in the discussions. Three case studies on the working children were also done as the part of the qualitative survey (see chapter-9: Lesson learnt for details).

2.3 Sample Design

To conduct the pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry, ILO-IPEC and BBS primarily identified 4 districts namely, Khulna, Patuakhali, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar. After getting the field information about dry fish establishments, it was decided to exclude Khulna as there were a very few dry fish establishments and included Bagherhat and Borguna because of a large number of dry fish establishments found especially on Dublarchor island which belongs to Bagherhat district. Based on this background, the pilot survey covered the following five districts:

- Bagherhat
- Patuakhali
- Borguna
- Chittagong and
- Cox's Bazar

2.3.1 Sampling Frame

To develop the sample design of the pilot survey, a list of dry fish establishments¹¹ was needed as this survey had to be administered through establishment approach. There was no such up-to-date and comprehensive list of dry fish establishments in the selected districts which could be used as a sampling frame for the dry fish industry. Hence to prepare a list, BBS collected information on dry fish establishments by field visit through Upazila Statistical Offices of the selected districts in January 2010. The numbers of listed dry fish establishments by district and the number of workers are the following:

Table 2.1 Number of listed dry fish establishments by upazila & districts

Name of district	Name of upazila	No. of establishments	Estimated No. of persons engaged (TPE)	Average TPE per establishments
Bagherhat	Sarankhola	530	25000	47.2
Patuakhali	Galachipa	319	2700	8.5
	Kalapara	65	750	11.5
Borguna	Patherghata	102	1350	13.2
Chittagong	Banskhali	224	10000	44.6
Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar Sadar	759	30000	39.5
	Kutubdia	40	430	10.8
	Moheskhal	45	500	11.1
	Teknaf	28	250	8.9
Total		2112	70980	33.6

¹¹ Dry fish establishment is locally called khola or khilla or killa. BBS has explored the list of dry fish establishment based on Economic Census 2001 and 2003 with BBS, concerned Zila/ Upazila Fisheries offices and local chamber of commerce and Industries and other sources. The information so far collected were not adequate to prepare the sampling design of the survey.

The list contains a total of 2112 establishments with the estimated number of 70,980 persons were engaged.

2.3.2 Sample Size and Selection of Samples

The dry fish establishments are of different sizes in terms of employment or total number of person engaged (TPE). A large number of them are small, i.e. having less than 10 workers, some are medium size (10-49 persons) and less number of establishments is large which engaged 50 or more persons each. The proportion of small, medium and large establishments were 48.1% (1014), 43.5% (918) and 8.5 percent or 180 respectively. For estimation purpose, the dry fish establishments have been divided into three following stratum:

Stratum 1: Small establishments (with TPE <10)

Stratum 2: Medium establishments (with TPE 10-49)

Stratum 3: Large establishments (with TPE > 50)

The stratum-wise allocation and selection of sample establishments with number of sample working children are briefly described in the following box-1.

Box-1. Stratum-wise allocation and selection of sample

Stratum	1st stage (selection of establishments)	2nd stage (selection of working children)
Stratum 1: Small establishments	25% of the small establishments selected based on list frame using systematic random sampling method=290 establishments.	Maximum 3 working children from each selected establishments using SRSWOR = 520 working children
Stratum 2: Medium establishments	25% of the establishments using systematic random sampling method = 231 establishments	Maximum 5 working children from each selected establishments using SRSWOR = 733
Stratum 3: Large establishments	50% of the establishments using systematic random sampling method = 76 establishments	Maximum 15 working children from selected establishments using SRSWOR = 485

The allocation of the sample establishments has been made somewhat subjective on practical considerations.

The sampling design of the pilot survey was not completely a probability based sample survey especially in some cases for selection of girl children from the selected establishments. The allocated sample establishments in different stratum were selected by systematic random sampling method from the list of dry fish establishments. It was decided that a total of 1500-2000 working children aged 5-17 years to be selected as sample for the quantitative survey. It was also decided that at least one and maximum 15 working children based on number of working children in each establishment to be interviewed for data collection. Boys and girls were also selected proportional to their number in the sample establishments.

Table 2.2 Distribution of sample establishments and working children by district

District	Total number of establishments	Number of sample establishment	Number of sample working children
Bagherhat	530	111	282
Patuakhali	384	139	256
Borguna	102	31	43
Chittagong	224	82	409
Cox's Bazar	872	234	748
Total	2112	597	1738

2.4 Survey Instruments and Training of Survey Personnel

For collection of both quantitative and qualitative information the following survey instruments have been prepared for data collection as well as for field work:

- Structured questionnaire for quantitative survey
- Semi-structured questionnaire for qualitative survey / focus group discussion (FGD)
- Enumerator's training manual
- Listing form for establishment and other control forms

2.4.1 Preparation of Questionnaires, Forms and Enumerator's Training Manual

For collection of quantitative and qualitative information, two different sets of questionnaires were prepared for the pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh. In quantitative survey, a set of structured questions which in fact, contains two sets of questions or modules viz. (i) establishment module and (ii) working children's module. This questionnaire is primarily pre-coded covering questions on number of issues such as characteristics of establishments, demographic and socio-economic background of the working children and their families, working conditions, health care and other facilities, debt, living condition, recruitment mechanisms, freedom of work, dependency etc. of working children.

For qualitative survey, a semi-structured questionnaire was also prepared for collection of data from the working children and for Focus Group Discussion (FDG) as well (Annexure-E).

The draft questionnaires for quantitative and qualitative surveys were designed on the basis of the objectives of the survey. These draft questionnaires were sent to ILO-IPEC for technical inputs and expert opinion. After getting the inputs from the ILO office, necessary modifications were done. A formal field pretest was carried out on the revised draft questionnaires at Banskali dry fish spot of Chittagong district in February 2010 to finalize the questionnaires, develop instruction and training manual for enumerators and supervisors, control forms and survey procedures etc. The main objectives of the pretest were:

- to test the suitability of structured questions, in terms of language and placement of questions
- to test and verify the contains and items of questions as per objectives of the survey
- to identify the questions which the respondents and enumerators find difficult to answer/ record and
- to estimate the time required for filling the questionnaire etc.

The pre-tested questionnaires were thoroughly reviewed and some modifications were done on the basis of field pre-test. The final draft survey questionnaires and instruction manual were finalized based on suggestions/ recommendations of ILO-IPEC expert and the survey personnel. The questionnaire for quantitative survey is divided into two parts. Part A deals with a set of questions about the characteristics of dry fish establishment and general information regarding recruitment of working children, working conditions etc. The part B of the questionnaire consists of 3 main sections, namely (i) household characteristics of working children's family, (ii) general information of working children and (iii) recruitment mechanism, working conditions, education, health and other facilities.

The qualitative survey questionnaire was also finalized on the basis of field pre-testing results and suggestions/ recommendations of ILO-IPEC experts. This semi-structured questionnaire is also divided into two parts namely part – 1 : socio-economic background of working children and part-2 : Indicators of forced/ bonded labour of children. Part 2 is further divided into several sections which are (i) deceptive/ manipulative recruitment, (ii) work imposed, (iii) multiple dependency (iv) limited freedom, (v) debt manipulation and (vi) threat and penalties to meet the requirement of the objectives of the survey.

2.4.2 Training Manual and other Forms

A comprehensive and operational training manual for survey personnel as well as for data collection was prepared. The objectives of the survey, common definitions and concepts, interview techniques and question-wise explanation etc. were clearly described in the training manual. A listing form for selection of working children from the selected establishments and the establishment listing form along with some control forms such as distribution of survey materials, submission of filled-in questionnaires were prepared for proper management of the field operation.

2.5 Organization of Field Work

The field work was organized separately by BBS and the National Consultant. BBS conducted quantitative survey while the National Consultant was responsible for collection of qualitative information through conducting qualitative survey and focus group discussions (by interviewing working children and conducting three focus group discussions).

2.5.1 Training of Survey Personnel

Intensive training programmes were arranged for the survey personnel (Enumerators, Supervisors and Survey Coordinators) for data collection of the pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry. The classroom training was devoted to the questionnaire and data collection procedures, selection of working children etc. The methods of data collection both for qualitative and quantitative surveys and procedures of filling of questionnaires were thoroughly discussed in the classroom training. Moreover, procedure of collecting qualitative information and conducting the focus group discussion were also explained in detailed at the time of training of the survey personnel.

2.5.2 Data Collection and Supervision of Field Work

The data collection of the quantitative and qualitative surveys were carried out in March 2010. Both surveys were conducted by two independent sets of enumerators. The quantitative survey data were collected by BBS staff whereas qualitative information were collected by temporary hired enumerators. For collection of qualitative information, a total of 69 working children were interviewed and three focus group discussions were conducted in three dry fish areas (Cox's Bazar, Patuakhali and Chittagong).

Enumerators' kit-bag was given to each and every enumerator and supervisor and it contain all survey instruments (questionnaires, enumerators' manual, forms, pencil, eraser, cutters, list of establishments etc.). The period of field enumeration was 13-30 March 2010. Deputy Directors, Statistical Officers, Assistant Statistical Officers of BBS were deployed for supervision of field work. The Director General, BBS, Director, Industry and Labour Wing, Focal Point Officer, in-charge of the pilot survey and the National Consultant were also involved in supervision and monitoring the field work.

2.6 Data Processing and Validation of Data

Preliminary checking of various entries in the filled-in questionnaires was done by the supervisors and enumerators at field level. Thorough manual editing of questionnaires was carried out by trained editors based on specific guidelines and instructions under the supervision of the officers of BBS. Geo-code and open-ended answers were coded in accordance with their respective code lists.

The edited and coded filled-in questionnaires were sent to the data processing section for data entry and further processing. Computer editing was done to check internal consistency, omissions etc. and overall validation of data. Statistical tables were generated as per approved tabulation plan. Each individual record was tallied and expanded using sample weights to obtain the total estimates.

2.7 Limitations of the Survey

The pilot survey on working children in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh has the following limitations:

- The sample design of the pilot survey is not completely a probability sample. The allocation of sample dry fish establishments in coastal districts and selection of boys and girls children from the selected sample establishments for data collection have been made somewhat subjective on practical considerations.
- The number of sample establishments in Dublarchar (Bagherhat District) are not all covered due to end of the season (March is end time for fish drying activities.)
- Qualitative survey and FGD could not be done in Dublarchar.
- Data relating to victims of violence of working children are assumed to be under reported.

2.8 Concepts and Definitions

Concepts and definitions of selected terms used in the pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh 2010 are explained below:

Child: A child is defined as an individual under the age 18 years based on the 1989 UN Convention of the Rights of child and ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999 (C182). The Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 also defines the 'child' and the 'adolescent' on the basis of age. As per section 2(8) of the Act, a person who has attained the age of 14 but below the age of 18 is considered to be an adolescent and as per section 2(63), a person not attaining the age of 14 is defined as a 'child'. For this survey child population considered aged 5-17 years only.

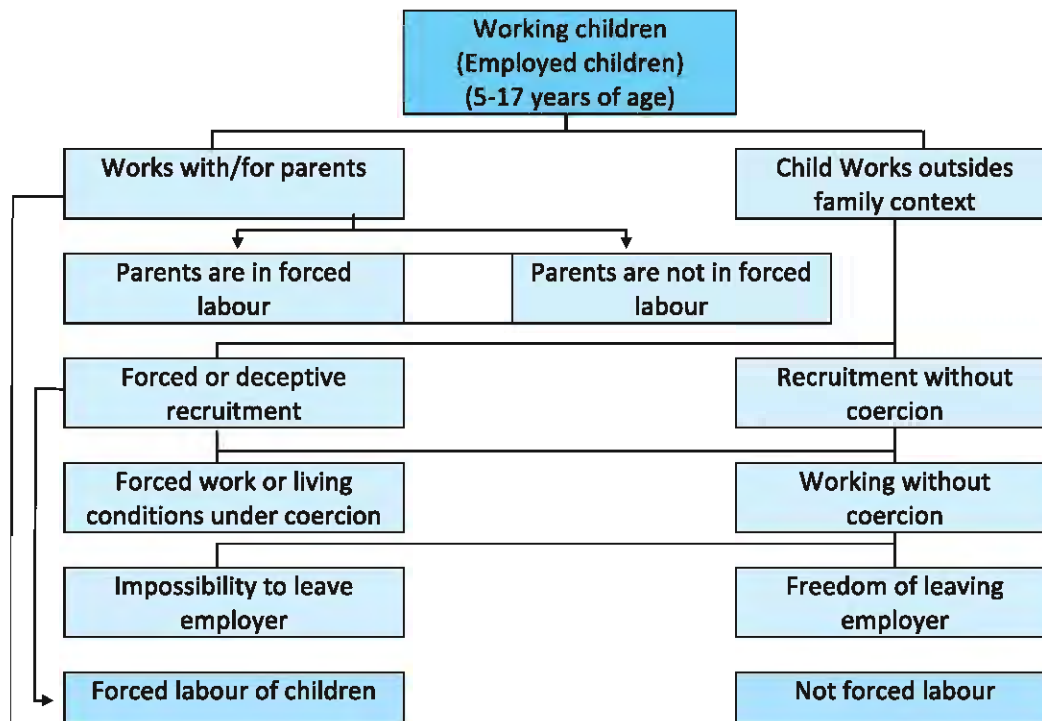
Age: Age is measured by number of completed years at last birthday.

Working children: If a child works one or more hours for pay on daily or seasonal contract basis or working without pay in a family enterprise/ establishment during the reference period is considered as working children. The working children in dry fish industry are also called as kulaiyas (if kulermajhi recruited them from fisher community) or Dulabhargas (if recruited by Dulabhanga majhi from outsiders) in certain areas (Dublarchor, Sonadia dip and others).

Forced/bonded child labour: According to ILO forced labour Convention 29 (1930) in Article-2(1), forced labour is defined as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily. More about forced child labour, section 2.1 can be seen.

Operational definition of forced labour of children: Forced labour of children may be defined in the context of this research study, as "work by children under coercion applied by a third party to the children or to the parents, or when a child's work is the direct result of the parents being in forced labour". The coercion may take place during the recruitment to force the child or his parents to accept the job or when the child is already employed, either to force him/ her to do tasks which are not part of his/ her contract or to prevent the child from leaving the employer.

The thematic presentation of the operational definition of forced labour of children is the following:



Forced recruitment: This type of recruitment during which constraints have been applied to the child or his parents to force him to work for a given employer.

Deceptive recruitment: This recruitment made by the use of false promises to the child or his parents. It is an element of involuntariness as had the child or his parents known what the child would have to meet as working conditions; they would not have let the child go. In addition, in order to consider deceptive recruitment as forced labour, it must be associated with some penalty which forced the child to keep this job.

Work under coercion: It covers situations of work imposed to the child by use of force, penalty or threat of penalty.

Life under coercion: Encompasses all the limitations of freedom imposed by owner/employer on the working children.

Impossibility to leave employer: This is a special case of limitation of freedom but is treated separately as it is a key element of forced labour. One difficulty to leave employer is characteristic of forced labour if there is a penalty or risk linked to it.

Establishment (Killa/Camp/Khola): It is an economic unit or sub-unit engaged in production of dry fish or services at a particular location. In case of dry fish industry, the establishment is a fixed place for economic activities having a fish drying ground with number of scaffolds surrounded by bamboo or wooden fence and poles or surrounded by other things and may or may not have a temporary or permanent sheds or structures for living or to look at the activities. It may be formal or informal establishment.

Owner/employer (Bohaddar / Kulermajhi): A self-employed person who hire one or more workers for dry fish establishment. Bohaddar is a fishing boat owner and may have dry fish establishment too. Kulermajhi is a dry fish camp manager and he usually hired workers on daily basis or on seasonal basis with the concurrence of the owner/ Bohaddar.



CHARACTERISTICS OF DRY FISH INDUSTRY

3.1 Introduction

It is mentioned earlier that dry fish industries are highly concentrated in some coastal districts namely Bagherhat, Pataukhali, Borguna, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar districts. The main reason to set up dry fish industry and to carry out fish drying activities in these areas for availability of abundant fresh sea fish from the Bay of Bengal. Out of the total fish catch (2.7 million MT during 2008-09) of the country nearly 17.9 percent are marine fish and of which a significant proportion of them are being sun dried for preservation and export.

Fishing as a long history in the Bay of Bengal and the large number of employment opportunity of the seasonal workforce (children, poor women, refugees and floating people) have been created for fishing and for drying of fishes. The main task of the dry fish industry are sorting of different categories of raw fishes and sun dried as finish product. The dry fish establishments buy bulk sea fishes (in tons) from the Bohaddar (fishing fleet owners) and sorted it by type and size of fish, cleaning and processing. Much of the fish sun dried on a simple scaffolds exposed to flies and predators. International health standards are not respected. Some dry fish establishments also process fishes for animal feeds (for poultry and fish feed) using inferior quality and rotten fishes. The dry fish industries sale dry fishes to the wholesalers after packaging.

This chapter presents the characteristics of the dry fish industries based on information collected from the employers/owners about location/concentration of the dry fish establishments, type of ownership of establishments, workforce, wage rates and mode of payment. Number of person engaged, method of recruitment of children by employers, reasons of employing children, working conditions, mode of contact of working children with their family members etc. are also presented here.

3.2 General Features of the Dry Fish Industry

3.2.1 Major Spots of Fish Drying Industry

i. Dublarchor: It is under Sarankhola upazila of Bagherhat district and located adjacent to Sundarban Areas. A commonly known Dublarchor consists of eight small chors – (i) Meher Ali, (ii) Majher Killa (iii) Office Killa (iv) Alor kole, (v) Manikkhali, (vi) Narkelbari, (vii) Shalerchor and (viii) Bondy Alichor. There is no permanent settlement in Dublarchor except few forest guards. In the drying fish season (October - March) about 25,000 to 30,000 people move from Cox's Bazar, Kutubdia, Banskali, Chakoria, Pekua, Noakhali, Bagherhat, Rampal, Pirojpur, Satkhira, Bhola etc. to Dublarchor for fishing business. Traditionally, in Dublarchor each year, fishing communities return and set up camp/ killa at the same spot. About 500 to 550 dry fish camps/killas were set up on Dublarchor in each year.

ii. Galachipa, Kalapara and Patharghata: These upazilas are belong to Patuakhali & Borguna districts. A large number of small and very few medium size dry fish establishments are found in Sonarchor, Dakhin Chormintay, Charunda, Margreat, Chorlahmi in Charmontaj union of Galachipa upazila. Kalagachia, Moudubi and Kuakata spots of Galachipa and Kalapara, Khepupara upazilas had good number of dry fish establishments.

iii. Patherghata: It is found that only patherghata upazila in Barguna district has good number of dry fish establishments. These are mostly small in respect of employment size classification.

iv. Banskali: In Chittagong district, fish drying activities are mainly being carried out at Banskali upazila during fishing season. About 230 establishments were found at Banskali and more than ten thousands people worked there. They were mostly medium and large ones. Establishments were mainly located in both sides of the canal. There are villages which are very adjacent to the dry fish establishments.

iv. Cox's Bazar Sadar, Maheshkhal, Kutubdia: Cox's Bazar district is well known for catching and drying of sea fish. A large number of dry fish establishments were found in Cox's Bazar Sadar, Maheshkhal and Kutubdia upazilas. Only at Nazirartek in Cox's Bazar Sadar upazila, more than 700 dry fish establishments (khola) were found which employed 25000 to 30000 people. There were 664 registered establishments who were engaged in this business as owner of the dry fish establishments. This spot is more than one kilometer long with an area of about 1.5 square kilometers. There are villages/human settlements adjacent to this spot. There were also a good number of dry fish establishments (Khola/ sutki mahal) in the island upazila of Maheshkhal and Kutubdia. Sonadia dip is one of the main fish drying spot in Maheshkhal upazila.

3.2.2 Location of dry fish establishment

Location or site of dry fish establishment is one of the key factors for recruitment as well as employment of persons particularly women and children in dry fish industry. Location of establishments greatly affects recruitment process (gender-wise, terms and condition of employment, wages & salary etc.), working conditions and others. The site of the above spots in the selected districts is divided into two following categories:

- Dry fish establishments located/ situated in island areas and
- Establishments located at non-island areas, i.e. adjacent or very nearby to villages/ township.

The location of the survey spots for dry fish industry is given in the following box:

Box-2 Type and name of fish drying spots

Type of spot	Name of the spot
Island (isolated from human settlement) area	Dublarchor, Sonadiadip of Maheshkhal
Non-island (nearby to villages/ township) areas	Nazirartek (Cox's Bazar), Sonarchor chromate (Patuakhali and Borguna districts) and Banskali (Chittagong)

3.2.3 Type of establishment

The dry fish establishment is a formal or an informal establishment (without registration, book keeping accounts etc). It has fish drying ground with number of scaffolds surrounded by bamboo or wooden fences & poles and may have a temporary or permanent sheds or structures for living or look after the activities. There are three categories of dry fish establishment in terms of total number of persons engaged (TPE) or employment size classification which are (i) small establishment (1-9 persons), (ii) medium (10-49 workers) and (iii) large dry fish establishment (50 or more workers). It is learnt that the working capital of the small establishments is as high as Tk. 4 to 5 lac. Some Bohaddars are also the owner of the large establishments. No modern technology is used as yet in any type of establishment for drying or for processing of fish.

3.2.4 Types of workers and payment of wages & salary

Workers by age group: During conducting the survey it was found that there were two categories of workers in respect of age group – (i) working children aged 5-17 years and (ii) adult workers. The proportion of working children varies from one area to another.

Workers by sex: In dry fish industry, both male and female workers were found in all the spots/ areas except at island areas such as Dublarchor, Sonadiadip at Maheshkhali. A large number of girls and adult women were found at Nazirartek and Banskali sites. The proportion of female workers in these two areas would be around 50-60 percent of the total workers. Of the female workers about 15-20 percents were girls child.

Type of workers and mode of payment: It was seen that there were four categories of workers such as (i) regular worker / seasonal contract workers (for fishing season, 6-7 months) (ii) day labourers, (iii) piece rate workers and (iv) unpaid family workers. A small proportion of workers were engaged as a regular or seasonal contract workers in non-island areas such as Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Patuakhali and Borguna districts. In case of island areas, this situation was completely reverse. It was told that the salary of adult male seasonal contract workers was Tk. 40,000 to 45,000 for the season and in case of boys, salary varies from Tk. 25,000 to 35,000. The percentage of day labourer was about 85 percent and it differs from area to area. Piece rate workers, especially girl working children were largely found in Banskali areas for processing or sorting of fish. After unloading the fish from the boats, owners of the killas/kholas deployed a large number of small kids (aged 5-10 years) for sorting and processing of fish (in case of prawn, cut off heads) on piece rate basis (Tk 2.00 per kg). In some areas, a small quantity of fish also given to workers as tradition or consideration as a part of the wage in kind.

Workers by source: There are two main sources for recruitment and employing peoples in dry fish industry. Workers recruited mostly from the fisher community are called as "Kulaiya" and workers recruited outside the fisher community (street children or recruited from bus/rail station etc. as job seeker) are termed "Dulabhangas".

3.2.5 Wage rates

It was found that there was significant sex-wise wage rate difference. Adult female workers get much less than adult male workers in all the non-island areas. Adult female worker gets Tk. 80-100 daily; wage rate of adult male worker was Tk. 180-200. It was also found the wage discrimination between Kulaiyas and Dulabhangas. Dulabhangas get less than the Kulaiyas.

3.2.6 Recruitment process of working children

Recruitment process of working children largely depend on location or site of the dry fish establishments, that is, establishments located in island areas or in non-island areas. For non-island areas, the large majority of working children are recruited from local areas or nearby villages. Parents

send their children to work in dry fish establishments or children come with their parents to work there. It was found that most of the children were working on daily basis at Nazirartek, Banskali, Patuakhali and Borguna. At Nazirartek, about 40 percent of working children were “Rohingas” and they lived in nearby villages.

Some owners of killa/khola also informed that sometimes they return the excess number of working children/job seekers or ask them to find work elsewhere if there is no sufficient work in their kholas. In case of outsiders, recruitment of working children is bit different from the local one at non-island areas. Employers relatively pay less as compared to the local working children but the working conditions are fairly the same for all. Sometimes, employers forced to the outsider working children to work more hours than normal work.

For island areas, especially in Dublarchor, the recruitment process was found different particularly working children form outside of fishermen community (Dulabhangas/ bideshis). The findings in this regard may be seen in elsewhere of this report.

3.3 Importance of the Dry Fish Industry

Fishing sector is one among the 15 sectors of GDP estimates of Bangladesh. Inland and marine are the sources of the total fish catch or production. Open water fish production is gradually decreasing over the years while the marine fish production/ catch is gradually increasing in recent years. According to the Directorate of Fisheries (DoF) and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the total estimated fish production during 2008-09 was as high as 2.7 million metric tons of which about 0.5 million metric tones were marine fish, i.e. about 18 percent of the total fish production in Bangladesh.

The contribution of fishing sector to gross domestic product (GDP) was as high as 4.6 percent during 2008-09 (BBS). It may be mentioned that, of the total marine catch, the large part of it is used for sun drying. Fresh marine fish consumption by human population is gradually increasing due to relatively higher price of sweet water fish and simultaneously dry fish consumption by animals (as poultry feed and others) has also sharply been increasing.

A significant number of labour force (1.1 million) of the country are engaged in the fishing sector (LFS 2005-06, BBS). Production of fish (cultivation and catching of fish) and drying of fish have broadly been classified under fishing and manufacturing sector respectively. According to National Child Labour Survey 2002-03 there were 49, 285 children employed in fishing sector of which 14, 868 children aged 5 to 17 years were engaged in ocean and coastal fishing (ISIC Rev. 3, code 0321) and 34,427 were engaged in processing and preservation of fish etc. (BSIC 1020). On the other hand, the Baseline Survey for Determining Hazardous Child Labour sectors in Bangladesh 2005 (fishing /drying of fish has been identified as one of the 45 hazardous sectors) reported that a total of 78, 592 children aged 5 to 17 years were engaged in fish/dry fish sector. There was no separate estimates of working children in dry fish industry according to the survey report.

There is no reliable estimate of dry fish production in the country. The yearly consumption of dry fish was as high as 53.6 thousand metric tons based on Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005. The estimated consumption of dry fish may be underestimated in HIES 2005. Export of dry fish through proper channels (legal exports) was 1,787 metric tons during 2006-07 (EPB/BBS). It was learnt that export through informal channel would be more than the legal channel. At the time of data collection through qualitative survey at Nazirartek, the owners of the dry fish establishments reported that the daily turnover was more than 10 million taka.

3.4 Characteristics of Dry Fish Establishment

As per listing of dry fish establishments and the qualitative survey, the estimated number of dry fish establishments in selected 5 districts was 2112 of which 1194 establishments or 52.0 percent were medium and large establishments. Table 3.1 shows the distribution of dry fish establishments by type of premises/place used and ownership and Table 3.2 presents the distribution of establishments employing working children.

The highest proportion (41.3%) of dry fish establishments were found in Cox's Bazar district followed by Bagherhat (25.1%) and Patuakhali (18.2%). Borguna district had a least number i.e. 102 or 4.8 percent of the total dry fish establishments in five districts.

Table 3.1a Dry fish establishment by type of ownership and place of location/premise

Type of ownership	Place of location					
	Separate place		Adjacent or household premise		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Individual/ family owned	1600	82.0	153	94.9	1753	83.0
Partnership	351	18.0	8	5.1	359	17.0
Total	1951	100.0	161	100.0	2112	100.0

Of the total surveyed establishments 1753 or 83.0 percent establishments were owned or operated by individual or family followed by 359 establishments or 17 percent were operated by partnership. It was also found that 1951 establishments or 92.4 percent were established or situated in a separate places. The proportion of establishments at household premises or adjacent to the households were as high as 7.6 percent. It was also seen that there was no marked variation of ownership of establishments among the districts.

Table 3.1b Distribution of dry fish establishment by type of ownership and district

District	Individually/family owned		Partnership		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bagherhat	465	26.5	65	18.2	530	25.1
Borguna	94	5.3	8	2.3	102	4.8
Patuakhali	374	21.4	10	2.7	384	18.2
Chittagong	92	5.2	132	36.8	224	10.6
Cox's Bazar	728	41.5	143	40.0	872	41.3
Total	1753	100.0	359	100.0	2112	100.0

The highest proportion (40.0%) of establishments were owned or operated by partnership in Cox's Bazar district followed by Chittagong (36.8%) and Bagherhat (18.2%) district.

Figure 1: Distribution of total dry fish establishments by district

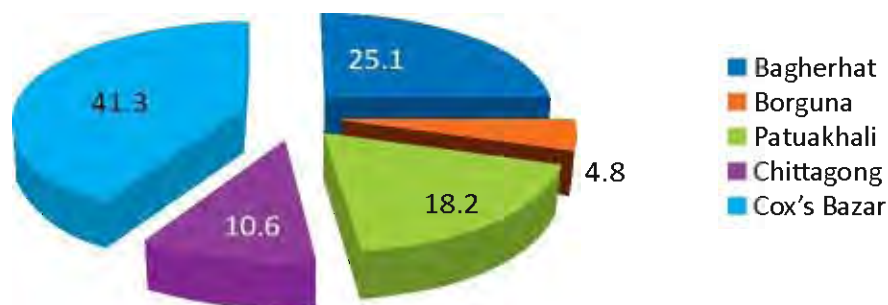


Table 3.2 Establishments employing working children by district

District	Total number of establishments	Estimated number of working children	Percent of total working children	Average no. of working children per establishments
Bagherhat	530	1471	19.1	2.8
Borguna	102	149	1.9	1.5
Patuakhali	384	698	9.0	1.8
Chittagong	224	2307	29.9	10.3
Cox's Bazar	872	3094	40.1	3.5
Total	2112	7719	100.0	3.7

The highest number of working children (3094) was found in Cox's Bazar district followed by Chittagong (2307). The number of working children in Bagherhat was as high as 1471 or 19.1 percent of the total working children engaged in dry fish industry. The highest average number of working children per establishment was found in Chittagong (10.3) followed by Cox's Bazar (3.5) and Bagherhat (2.8 per establishment).

Table 3.3 Distribution of workers by sex and type of ownership of establishment

District	Individual / family owned			Partnership			Total			Percent of female workers
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Bagherhat	16002	14489	1513	570	570	-	16572	15059	1513	9.1
Borguna	928	657	271	93	55	38	1020	711	309	30.3
Patuakhali	3479	2854	625	146	105	41	3626	2959	667	18.4
Chittagong	5090	3590	1500	5633	4173	1460	10723	7763	2960	27.6
Cox's Bazar	19311	11903	7408	3728	2226	1502	23040	14130	8910	38.7
Total	44811	33493	11318	10169	7128	3041	54980	40622	14358	26.1

Out of the total persons engaged in dry fish industries 26.1 percent were female workers. In Dublarchar there was no female worker. It appears from the table that, there was no significant gender variation of employment in respect of ownership of dry fish establishments. The proportion of female workers was highest (38.7%) in Cox's Bazar. The distribution of employed person by broad age group and gender is presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Distribution of workers by broad age group and sex

District	5-17 years			18 years & above			Total worker
	Boy	Girl	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Bagherhat	1434	38	1471	13625	1475	15100	16571
Borguna	134	15	149	577	294	871	1020
Patuakhali	606	92	698	2353	575	2928	3626
Chittagong	1928	379	2307	5835	2581	8416	10723
Cox's Bazar	2126	968	3094	12004	7942	19946	23040
Total	6228	1491	7719	34394	12867	47261	54980

The survey results indicate that the proportion of working children was 14.0 percent of the total employed persons. Among the total working children the proportion of girl workers was as large as 19.3 percent or 1491. The highest proportion of working children were found in Cox's Bazar (40.1%) followed by Chittagong (29.9%).

3.5 Methods and Reasons of Recruitment of Working Children

Information were collected about the methods of recruitment of working children through qualitative and quantitative surveys. In quantitative survey both employers/owners and the working children were separately asked about the method of recruitment of working children for cross checking and validation of responses. This section only highlights the method of recruitment of working children as reported by the owners/employers of the dry fish establishments. The methods of recruitment of working children and its comparative picture as obtained based on employers and working children have been presented in chapter 6 of this report. The following table shows the method of recruitment of working children as reported by employers /owners.

Table 3.5 Method of recruitment of working children by district (Percent)

District	Through working children friends /relatives	Through other workers	Self-contact (working children himself)	At the request of their parents	Through local recruiters/suppliers	Through peer group	Others
Bagherhat	13.9	26.1	36.6	68.0	16.6	1.5	-
Borguna	-	9.2	86.4	47.9	2.1	-	-
Patuakhali	36.0	49.4	59.9	66.6	20.4	2.0	14.6
Chittagong	15.2	21.8	37.6	16.14	18.4	6.6	0.8
Cox's Bazar	8.6	11.1	60.9	44.9	4.2	2.4	0.7
Total	15.3	23.0	53.4	52.0	11.7	2.4	3.1

Note: Percentages are not add up to 100 due to multiple choice/responses.

According to the employers / owners of establishments 53.4 percent working children were recruited at the request of the children followed by parent's request (52.0%) and through other workers (23.0%). The data reveal that the method of recruitment of working children for the districts was different from one with other areas. The proportion of recruitment of working children through local recruiters/suppliers in Patuakhali was higher (20.4%) than other areas. As high as 11.7 percent working children were recruited through local recruiters or suppliers.

Table 3.6 shows the type of situation of children recruited by the employers/owners for dry fish activities. It is seen from the table that, out of the total working children the large proportion (62.7%) of them were seasonal job seekers.

Table 3.6 Type of children recruited by employers / owners for dry fish establishments (Percent)

District	Run away from home/separated	Vagabond/street children	Seasonal job seekers	Children from fishing community	Others	Total
Bagherhat	0.8	9.5	69.5	19.2	1.1	100.0
Borguna	-	-	88.4	4.6	6.9	100.0
Patuakhali	-	4.8	30.0	63.0	2.1	100.0
Chittagong	6.5	8.7	76.7	-	8.1	100.0
Cox's Bazar	0.6	3.8	66.5	28.8	0.4	100.0
Total	1.1	5.7	62.7	28.4	2.0	100.0

Out of the total working children the percentage of run way from home /separated from family and vagabond or street children were only 1.1 percent and 5.7 percent respectively. For Chittagong areas or district, the employers/owners recruited the highest proportion of children (15.2%) those who were run away from home or vagabond/street children followed by Bagherhat (10.3%). The proportion of children recruited from fisher community was very high in Patuakhali (63.0%) and Cox's Bazar (28.8%).

3.5.1 Recruitment Cost of Working Children

Table 3.7 presents whether the employers / owners had bear any cost of recruitment of working children and the expenditure incurred for whom. It was found that only 13.5 percent employers / owners reported to had some expenditure for recruitment of working children.

Table 3.7 Recruitment cost of employers / owners of employing working children (Percent)

District	Expenditure incurred for recruitment			Money paid to whom			
	Expenditure incurred	No expenditure	Total	Parents of working children	Supplier/recruiter	Other	Total
Bagherhat	21.0	79.0	100.0	66.7	9.1	24.2	100.0
Borguna	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Patuakhali	8.9	91.1	100.0	41.0	33.1	25.9	100.0
Chittagong	15.3	84.7	100.0	17.8	62.8	19.3	100.0
Cox's Bazar	12.2	87.8	100.0	56.7	41.7	1.6	100.0
Total	13.5	86.5	100.0	52.7	32.5	14.8	100.0

The highest proportion (21%) of owners/employers of dry fish establishments in Bagherhat district, that is on Dublarchor, mostly reported that they had some expenditures for recruitment of working children. There was no cost for recruitment of working children as reported by the employers in Borguna district and only 8.9 percent of employers in Patuakhali district had some expenditure for recruitment.

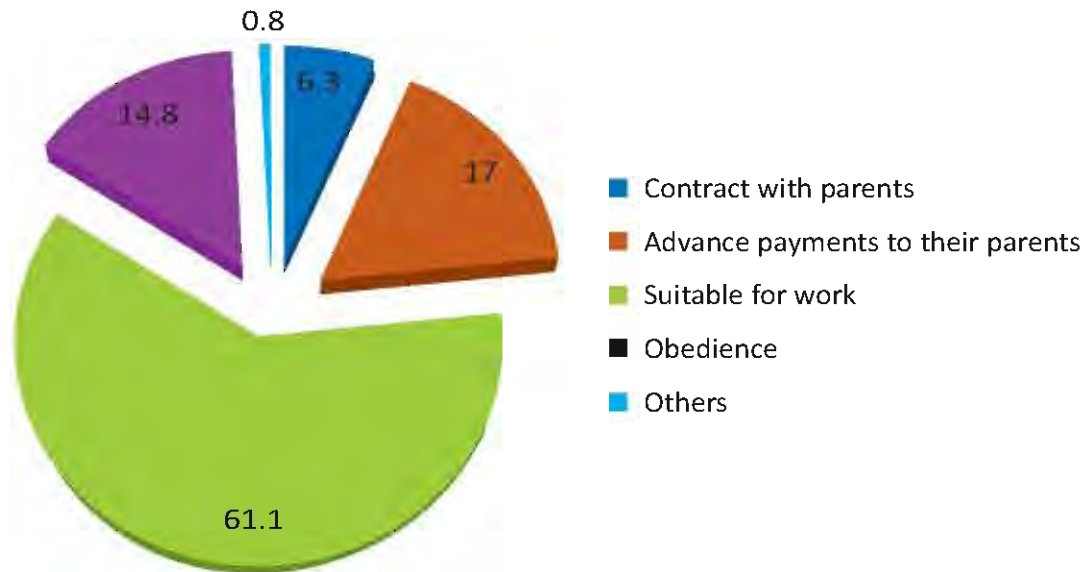
As high as 52.7 percent employers/owners reported that they paid money to the parents of the working children for employing their children in dry fish establishments followed by suppliers/recruiters (32.5%). The expenditures incurred for "other" such as payment to local miscreants, transportation costs and law enforcing people were 14.8 percent.

3.5.2 Reasons of Employing Working Children

The following table shows the reasons for employing working children as reported by the employers/owners of the establishments. About 61.0 percent employers / owners opined that they appointed children because they were good / suitable for work. (sorting of different size and category of fish, cleaning and cut-off fish head and others). It is also observed that in case of all districts, the most preferential reasons as cited by the owners/employers for recruiting children are good for work/suitable for work, obedience at work / bound to work (14.8%) and parents had taken advance from them (17.0%).

Table 3.8 Reasons of employing children for dry fish activities by districts (percent)

Reasons	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
Contract with parents of the children	9.1	2.1	10.2	-	4.9	6.3
Advance payment to their parents	12.2	6.1	9.4	2.3	28.4	17.0
Suitable for work	43.4	73.3	72.7	72.3	62.6	61.1
Obedience /easily available in many ways	34.2	11.6	7.8	24.6	3.8	14.8
Other	1.1	6.9	-	0.8	0.3	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2: Reasons of employing working children

Nearly six percent employers recruited children due to contract with the parents of the children. It is also seen that the main reasons for employing children differ from one area to another. About one percent owners/employers reported 'other' reason such as less cost, minimum wages / salaries and humanitarian ground etc.

3.6 Working Conditions and Facilities Provided

This section presents data relating to arrangement of living accommodation, type of protection materials for working children, payment of wages and salaries, modality of payment, health care and other facilities provided by the establishments in different areas as reported by the owners/employers.

3.6.1 Living Accommodation

Table 3.9 presents data on living arrangement of workers and the place at which the working children sleep at night as provided by the owners/employers. Only 45.7 percent employers/owners had provided accommodation to some workers.

Table 3.9 Owners/employers provided living accommodation and places where working children sleep at night

(Percent)

District	Accommodation of workers			Place at which working children sleep at night					Total
	Provided accommodation	No accommodation	Total	With other workers in barrak/shed	With parents at home	Live outside estab.	Live with adult workers adjacent to estab.	Other	
Bagherhat	74.6	25.4	100.0	60.1	28.1	6.5	3.1	2.3	100.0
Borguna	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Patuakhali	41.4	58.6	100.0	20.5	42.0	34.9	2.0	0.6	100.0
Chittagong	44.8	55.2	100.0	38.5	61.5	-	-	-	100.0
Cox's Bazar	35.4	64.6	100.0	28.3	66.3	3.7	1.8	-	100.0
Total	45.7	54.3	100.0	34.6	53.4	9.5	1.9	0.7	100.0

In Bagherhat the highest proportion (74.6%) of employers provided accommodations to all workers and in case of Dublarchar accommodation arrangement is must for the workers. Temporary

camps/barracks are to set up for living and to run the business. Similarly, some spots in Cox's Bazar districts, particularly at Sonadiadip in Mahaskhali accommodations were also provided to the workers for the same reasons as on Dublarchor in Bagherhat district. The percentage distribution of working children sleep at night by place of living is also seen in the above table. It is found that the higher proportion (53.4%) of working children live with their parents at home.

The proportion of working children (1.9%) lived with adult workers adjacent to the establishments was not significant in all the districts other than Bagherhat.

According to the working children, 35.4% children lived/sleep at night at owner's/employer's (Table 3.9a) premises. Only 8.4 percent working girl children lived/sleep at night of employer's premises.

Table 3.9a Distribution of working children by place of living/sleeping at night and by sex
(Percent)

Place of living/sleeping at night	Boy	Girl	Total
With parents at home	49.6	84.0	56.3
At owner/employer's premises	41.9	8.4	35.4
Rented house outside establishment	4.8	6.3	5.1
Open space/street	2.7	0.7	2.3
Others	1.0	0.6	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6.2 Protection Wears and Health Care Measures

About 23.2 percent owners / employers reported that they provided some protection wears to the working children to avoid risk whereas 76.8 percent did not provided protection wears and even mentioned that protection wears are not needed at all. They opined that there was no serious health risk for children (to avoid finger cuts and for feets a piece of bamboo plank or hand gloves and rubber sandel/shoe are needed).

Table 3.10 Protection wears and health care measures taken for sickness of working children
(Percent)

District	Provided protection wears to working children	Health care measures taken for sickness of working children					Total
		Nothing	Send to doctor	Release from work	Provided monetary help	Other	
Bagherhat	30.6	10.5	48.6	24.9	15.0	1.1	100.0
Borguna	10.5	25.4	38.9	35.7	-	-	100.0
Patuakhali	14.4	4.6	22.3	59.1	14.0	-	100.0
Chittagong	35.5	5.0	86.6	4.5	-	3.9	100.0
Cox's Bazar	20.9	24.4	37.9	22.8	13.7	1.1	100.0
Total	23.2	15.3	43.0	28.7	12.0	1.2	100.0

It is appeared from the above table that the proportion of employers/owners provided protection wears to the working children by district were greatly varied. The highest proportion (35.5%) of employers in Chittagong district provided protection wears.

It may be mentioned here that working children were also asked about the use of any protection wear (hand gloves, rubber shoes, cloths) during working hours: 27 percent working children opined that protection wears not needed, 40.0 percent said 'not used' and 33.1 percent children mentioned that protection wears needed but not supplied by the employer/owner.

Table 10a Distribution of working children by use of protection wears and by sex (Percent)

Use of protection wears	Boy	Girl	Total
No need	24.7	36.6	27.0
Not used	41.3	34.5	40.0
Needed but not supplied	34.0	28.9	33.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

There was significant difference between boy and girl about the use of protection wears during working hours in dry fish plants.

In case of sickness of working children who falling sick due to work 12.0 percent employers/owners reported that they provided monetary help to the sick children. Release the children from work was as high as 28.7 percent. It is also seen from the data that about 43.0 percent employers has sent the sick children to the doctor for treatment.

3.7 Hours Worked and Payment of Wages and Salary

The number of days worked in a week, daily hours worked, and break-time during working hours by district are presented in Table 3.11 below.

Table 3.11 Daily hours worked and number of days worked in a week (Percent)

Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Number of hours worked a day						
8	2.2	9.2	4.4	0.8	0.8	2.2
9-10	65.5	90.8	94.3	91.3	73.1	77.8
11-12	25.2	-	1.2	8.0	25.0	17.7
13+	8.0	-	-	-	1.1	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Av. hrs. worked/day	10.3	8.5	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.8
ii. Number of days worked week						
<5	1.5	2.1	-	11.3	0.8	2.0
5	1.8	-	5.3	9.8	32.9	15.9
6	32.8	23.1	20.1	14.7	26.0	25.3
7	63.8	74.8	74.6	64.2	40.4	56.8
Av. no. of days/week	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.3
iii. Allow break-time during working hours	86.7	80.5	97.5	92.0	89.9	90.3

It is found that the average daily hours worked by working children was 9.8 hours as reported by the employer/owners. The data also reveal that the highest average number of hours worked was found in Bagherhat (10.3 hours) followed by Cox's Bazar 10.0 hours.

The distribution of working children by daily hours worked and by sex has been presented in Table 3.11a. The highest proportion of boys (50.0%) worked 9-10 hours daily against their girls counter part (41.7%). On the other hand, the large proportion of girls (37.3%) as compared to boys (25.6%) worked 11-12 hours daily.

Table 3.11a Distribution of working children by daily hours worked and by sex (Percent)

Daily hours worked (hours)	Boy	Girl	Total
6	2.2	3.2	2.4
7-8	16.3	16.8	16.4
9-10	50.0	41.7	48.4
11-12	25.6	37.3	27.9
13+	5.8	1.0	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The average number of days worked per week was about 6.3 as reported by the employers. It is also seen that the highest proportion (74.8%) of children of Borguna district worked 7 days in a week. It is also appeared that 56.8 percent children worked 7 days in a week in dry fish industry.

The table shows that 90.3 percent employers allowed break-time during working hours to their workers. There is no significant differences among the employers and different areas in regard to allowing break-time to the workers during working hours.

3.7.1 Payment of Wages & Salary and other Facilities

The monthly average wages and earnings of working children, mode of payment along with other facilities provided to the working children are presented in Table 3.12. The average monthly minimum wages/earnings of working children was Tk. 1292 and the monthly maximum wages/earnings was Tk. 2258 as reported by the employers / owners. The average monthly wage/earning was as high as Tk. 1775 only.

Table 3.12 Monthly average wages/earnings and mode of payment by district

Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Average monthly wages/earnings (Tk.)	1653	1776	21.07	1262	1834	1775
Minimum wages / earnings	1263	1512	1457	890	1314	1292
Maximum wages / earnings	2044	2041	2756	1635	2355	2258
ii. Mode of payment of wages / salary (%)						
In-cash	98.5	100.0	94.8	84.3	95.6	95.2
In kind	-	-	-	-	3.4	1.4
Both cash and in kind	1.5	-	5.2	15.7	1.0	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Provided free food or at subsidized price (%)						
At free/subsidized price	64.0	8.2	27.9	25.7	37.6	39.8
No free/subsidized price	36.0	91.8	72.1	74.3	62.4	60.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Exchange rate-1USD=Tk 70(approx.)

Regarding mode of payment of wages and salaries to the working children 95.2 percent employers / owners reported that they paid in cash followed by both in cash and in kind (3.4%) and in kind (1.4%). There is no significant variation among the districts except Borguna in regard to payment of wages and salaries to the working children.

As high as 39.8 percent working children got free food or food at subsidized prices as reported by the employers / owners of the dry fish establishments. The proportion of free food or at subsidized price was found highest (64.0%) in Bagherhat district.

3.8 Method of contact with family members and child abuse

Table 3.13 presents the method of contact of working children with their family members as reported by the owners/employers of the dry fish establishments. This table also presents information on whether the employer/owner allowed the working children to contact with any outside people, information about child abuse, allowing leave for schooling etc. are presented in this table.

Table 3.13 School allowed, contact of working children with their family members, and child abuse (Percent)

Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Allow time for schooling	29.4	16.2	20.8	65.9	45.9	37.9
ii. Means of contact with family members:						
No contact	10.6	-	4.7	-	1.9	4.3
Through employers	20.1	4.6	3.0	0.8	2.6	7.0
Go home to visit them	55.0	95.4	91.0	81.2	93.2	82.0
Phone/letter	4.9	-	0.8	-	-	1.4
Through friends/relatives	2.3	-	-	1.5	0.2	0.8
Family member comes to see	4.9	-	-	16.5	1.4	3.6
Others	2.3	-	0.6	-	0.8	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Allowed working children to meet / contact with outside people	34.8	36.5	74.2	49.3	58.3	53.3
iv. Children torched/abused at work place	1.5	-	-	-	0.9	0.8

The employers were asked whether they will allow the working children to attend schools. In response only 37.9 percent employers mention that they would allow time or spare their working children if they like to go to school for studying. The highest proportion of employers of Chittagong would allow children for schooling.

It is found during data collection that except Dublarchar and Sonadiadip, contact of working children with their family members was not a problem. Now mobile phone is available every where, if the children like to talk or contact with family the access was easy and simple. However, the data on method of contact of working children with their family members are shown in the above table. As high as 82 percent cases, children contacted with their family members by visiting home.

Regarding child abuse, a very insignificant proportion (0.8%) of employers reported that there was child abuse at work place. It is quite common in the survey results that child abuse is hardly likely to be reported to an interview, especially by employers.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF CHILDREN

The socio-economic characteristics of the working children such as their household size, land ownership, type of dwelling houses, source of household income, household composition, access to fixed assets and utility services etc. are presented here. Beside that, the education level of working children, occupation of parents, migration of working children's family are also highlighted in this chapter. It is important to study the socio-economic profile of working children to assess whether their household or family's situation has had any impact on becoming forced or bonded labour. There is no denying fact that, the socio-economic and demographic condition of household is the most important factor as to whether or not a children is forced to work.

The pilot survey on working children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh (Quantitative Survey) covered 597 sample dry fish establishments or killas/kholas from which 1738 children aged 5 to 17 years were selected as samples for collection of data from 5 selected districts. Of the total sample working children 1438 were boys and 320 or 18.4 percent were girls. According to the pilot survey the estimated number of working children were 7,719 of which 6,228 were boys and 1,491 or 19.3 percent were girls. It may be noted that data analysis have been done and presented in this report is based on estimated results of the survey.



4.1 Household Characteristics

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of household size of working children's family as collected through quantitative survey by interviewing the working children. According to the quantitative survey, the average household size of the working children's family was as high as 5.2 and based on the qualitative survey it was 5.3 while the national average household size is 4.7 (BBS, 2008).

Table 4.1 Household size of working children and number of earner per household

Household size	No. of household	Percent of total household	No. of children	No. of earner	Average no. of earner per household
1-3	146	8.4	208	309	2.1
4	427	24.6	1596	1310	3.1
5	285	16.4	1376	974	3.4
6	283	16.3	581	734	2.6
7 ⁺	593	30.2	1719	1776	3.0
Total	1738	100.0	5480	5103	2.9

The size of household, age-sex composition, number of children per household, number of earner and household income are correlated variables because children of a large household with a comparatively low income or in abject poverty are likely to seek work in the labour market. The survey results indicate that the average size of household is 5.2 and the number of children under 18 years per household is 3.2. The average number of earner of the working children's family is 2.9 which more than doubled than Household Income and Expenditure (HIES) data of 1.4. In spite of that, these households are poor because of low income of the earners which compel them to send their children to dry fish industry.

Housing condition as well as structure of the main dwelling houses and type of tenure by locality is presented in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Tenure of dwelling house and type of structure of main dwelling by district (Percent)

Type of dwelling houses	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Type of tenure of dwelling house						
Owned	85.9	93.6	61.1	75.8	58.1	69.7
Rented	11.8	3.1	27.6	19.2	38.7	26.1
Rent free	1.5	3.3	0.5	4.4	1.7	2.4
Employer's house	0.7	-	0.7	-	0.6	0.4
Other	-	-	10.0	0.5	0.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Type of main dwelling structure						
Katcha	87.8	95.3	88.7	85.4	78.8	83.7
Semi-pucca	5.8	-	5.1	7.9	5.0	5.9
Pucca	0.3	-	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Jupri	6.1	4.7	5.3	6.3	15.7	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Katcha means thatched house, semi-pucca means floor and wall made of brick and cement and pucca means wall, floor & roof made of brick and cement.

It is seen from the above table that 69.7 percent working children's family have their own dwelling houses followed by rented (26.1%) and rent free house (2.4%). There is a significant variation in respect of type of tenure in different areas. As high as 93.6 percent working children of Borguna district have

their own houses. As regard to type of structure of main dwelling house, the large majority (83.7%) were katcha, 9.9 percent were jupri and 5.9 percent were semi-pucca. The proportion of katcha house was more than 85 percent in all the districts except Cox's Bazar.

4.2 Household's Access to Utility Services and Fixed Assets

Access to utility services such as source of drinking water, house lighting, toilet facilities and access to assets/amenities of the working children's families are presented in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 respectively.

Table 4.3 Percent distribution of working children 's households by utility services/facilities
(Percent)

Type of utility services	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i) Source of drinking water						
Tube well	65.7	47.3	94.7	96.9	94.5	88.8
Pond/river	24.9	52.7	5.0	2.8	4.5	8.9
Well	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Tape water	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Others	9.4	-	-	-	0.4	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii) Source of lighting						
Kerosene	76.6	90.3	69.3	73.0	83.6	78.0
Electricity	22.4	9.7	29.5	27.0	15.8	21.5
Others	1.0	-	1.2	-	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii) Toilet facilities						
Sanitary	12.1	7.9	15.3	8.6	14.7	12.3
Pucca toilet (water sealed)	13.7	12.6	3.5	11.0	5.7	8.7
Katcha/bucket	71.9	76.4	68.6	76.1	50.6	64.4
Open field	2.4	3.1	12.6	4.3	28.9	14.5
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The source of drinking water of working children's family as reported by working children is that 88.8 percent dwelling houses used tubewell as the source of drinking water while 8.9 percent were used ponds/river water and only 2.0 percent used other sources. It is also seen from the table that there is no marked difference except Bagherhat and Borguna districts as regard to source of drinking water. The highest proportion (52.7%) of dwelling houses of Borguna used pond/river followed by Bagherhat (24.9%) as source of drinking water.

Household by source of lighting has also been presented in Table 4.3. It is found that about 78 percent working children's households used kerosene as the source of lighting. Only 21.5 percent working children's households had access to electricity for lighting as against 45.5 percent (Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, BBS) at national level. Households' type of toilet used may also be seen in Table 4.3. It is seen that only 12.3 percent working children's household used sanitary toilets whereas 64.4 percent used katcha toilets as reported by the working children. About 14.5 percent households did not have any toilet at all i.e. used open fields for toileting.

4.2.1 Households' having Amenities/Assets

The working children's households having selected assets or amenities are presented in Table 4.4. It is seen from the table that only 6.4 percent had TV, 23.4 percent had radio/tape recorders, 22.5% had mobile phone, 8.3 percent had van/rickshaw, 6.3 percent had country boats and 29.6 percent

households had possessed livestock. About one-third or 33 percent households did not possess any of the selected amenity or asset at all. The distribution of the selected amenities of the working children's households by district and their difference among the areas may also be seen in this table and there were marked variations.

Table 4.4 Distribution of households of working children having selected amenities and assets (Percent)

Type of amenities and assets	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
Radio/2-in one	50.6	27.8	25.5	20.1	12.2	23.4
TV	6.4	5.0	1.4	11.4	3.9	6.4
Electric fan	9.9	8.0	25.9	14.1	10.3	12.7
Sewing machine	1.0	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.4
Bicycle	7.8	-	0.7	1.0	2.3	2.8
Boat	3.5	27.9	37.9	0.4	3.8	6.3
Van/rickshaw	23.6	28.1	1.0	8.8	1.3	8.3
Mobile phone	28.9	26.1	30.3	4.1	31.2	22.5
Tubewell	14.3	10.9	15.2	19.0	10.7	14.3
Watch/Wrist watch	35.5	52.8	11.5	33.1	30.0	30.7
Cattle/goat	54.8	50.0	26.0	44.1	6.6	29.6
None of the above	16.2	15.5	15.8	30.3	47.7	33.0

Note: Multiple answers recorded

4.2.2 Households' having Own Land

About 37.7 percent working children's households did not possess any land of their own and 62.3 percent households had some land according to the working children. It is also seen that only 4.0 percent households possessed one acre and more land. According to the qualitative survey, 59 out of 69 working children's households did not have any land of their own. There is a very large difference between the two surveys in regard to having own land or not. This may be due to coverage and response bias.

Table 4.5 Distribution of households of Working Children's having Own Land (Percent)

Own land size (acre)	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
Landless/no land	28.1	21.7	58.7	27.2	46.2	37.7
0.01-0.49	46.5	64.4	35.1	59.4	52.4	52.1
0.50-0.99	9.7	9.3	3.3	11.8	1.0	6.3
1.00-1.49	7.5	-	1.6	1.6	0.1	2.1
1.50 ⁺	8.1	4.6	1.4	-	0.3	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3 Socio-demographic Profiles of Working Children

This section presents age-sex distribution of working children, level of education of children, children attending school and reason for not attending school are also presented here.

4.3.1 Age-sex Distribution of Working Children

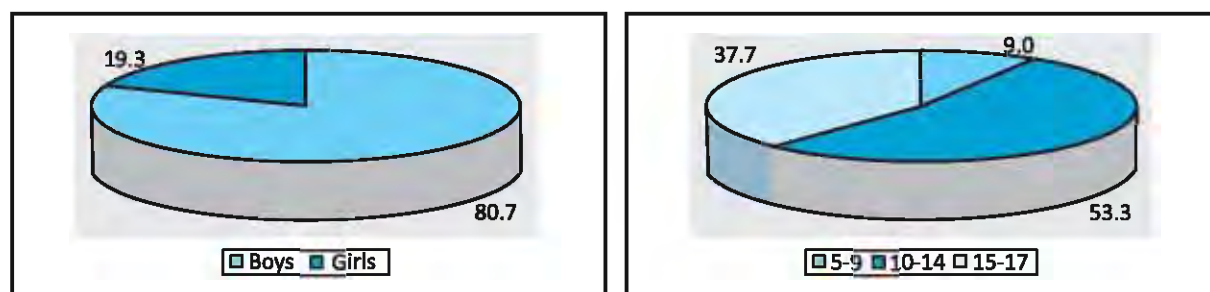
Table 4.6 shows the age and sex distribution of working children aged 5 to 17 years by locality.

Table 4.6 Age-sex distribution of working children by locality (Percent)

Age group	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
Boy						
05-09	1.1	6.8	10.0	5.3	12.8	7.4
10-14	36.6	69.5	44.2	53.0	60.1	51.2
15-17	62.3	23.7	45.7	41.7	27.1	41.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girl						
05-09	16.1	-	30.9	-	20.7	15.8
10-14	25.9	100.0	49.3	80.2	57.4	62.3
15-17	58.0	-	19.8	19.8	21.8	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both sexes						
05-09	1.5	6.2	12.8	4.4	15.3	9.0
10-14	36.4	72.4	44.9	57.5	59.2	53.3
15-17	62.1	21.4	42.3	38.1	25.5	37.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Out of the total working children 62.3 percent belonged to the age group 5-14 and 37.7 percent were in 15-17 age bracket. As regards the age and gender of working children, the proportion of boys was much higher (80.7%) than that of girl workers (19.3%). It is also seen that in Bagherhat i.e. at Dublarchor there was no girl worker. In terms of gender and age group, there are some differences among the localities.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of working children by age sex



4.3.2 Level of Education of Working Children

Primary level education (grade I to grade V) is free and compulsory in Bangladesh. The official age of the children for primary education is 6 to 11 years. In line with the fundamental principles of the Constitution, the Primary Education (compulsory) Act 1990 was enacted to ensure Universal Primary Education. A programme for compulsory primary education was launched all over the country in 1993. To ensure Universal Primary education by 2015 government has undertaken various measures in line with the National Development Strategies.

To achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDG), emphasis is laid on gender parity, enhancement of enrolment rate, improvement in quality and management of education for overall development of primary education. The net enrolment rate was 87.2 percent in 2005 (Baseline Survey, 2005) and it is gradually increasing. Net enrolment rate of girl students is higher (94.4%) than the boy students (89.3%).

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of working children in dry fish industry by level of education. About 56.8 percent working children had no education according to the survey results.

Table 4.7 Working children by level of education (Percent)

Surveyed areas/district	No education	Class I-V	Class VI-X	SSC & above	Total
Bagherhat	47.6	40.0	12.4	-	100.0
Borguna	51.0	28.6	20.4	-	100.0
Patuakhali	69.0	30.2	0.7	-	100.0
Chittagong	53.4	38.9	7.7	-	100.0
Cox's Bazar	61.2	36.4	2.3	0.1	100.0
Total	56.8	37.1	6.0	-	100.0

It is observed from the table that 37.1 percent working children were studied class I to class V followed by class VI-X (6.0%). There are significant differences regarding level of education of working children among the surveyed areas. Table 4.7a shows the distribution of working children by level of education and sex. About sixty two (61.7%) percent working girls had not education as compared to 55.6% of boys. The proportion of boy and girl working children studied class/grade I to V were very close.

Table 4.7a Distribution of working children by level of education and sex (Percent)

Level of education	Boy	Girl	Total
No education	55.6	61.7	56.8
Class I-V	37.8	34.4	37.1
Class VI-X	6.6	3.9	6.0
Class X & above	0.1	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table below shows the distribution of working children by level of literacy (able to read and write) and those who were currently studying or attending school and reasons for not going to school.

Table 4.8 Distribution of working children by school attendance and reasons for not attending school by locality (Percent)

Currently attending and reasons for not attending school	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Able to read & write (Able read and write)	46.9	49.0	28.2	42.7	20.4	33.4
ii. Currently attending school						
Attending formal school	1.4	12.8	16.3	9.9	4.1	6.8
Attending informal school	-	10.1	1.6	9.1	-	3.0
iii. Reasons for not attending school						
Can't bear education expenses	19.7	25.8	48.5	32.2	49.1	33.9
Parents did not send school	5.0	8.8	22.1	11.4	20.1	12.5
Employer did not allow	33.7	24.5	4.1	45.1	13.4	30.0
Not interested	3.8	16.4	10.8	10.8	13.6	9.6
Others	37.8	24.5	14.6	0.6	3.8	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iv. Willing to go to school after end of the season						
Go to school	33.6	22.2	26.9	24.4	15.4	22.8
Not go to school	66.4	77.8	73.1	75.6	84.6	77.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4.3 Household Monthly Income

Table 4.10 shows the percentage distribution of working children by monthly household income. The highest proportion of households (50.1%) belonged to the income above Tk. 5000 per month followed by 15.9 percent with the income group Tk. 4501-5000.

Table 4.10 Distribution of working children by monthly household income group and districts
(Percent)

Monthly Income (Tk.)	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
≤ 1500	0.9	-	-	2.4	3.0	2.1
1501-2000	2.9	-	-	4.0	2.5	2.8
2001-2500	5.1	4.6	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.9
2500-3000	3.2	25.0	4.3	6.8	3.2	4.8
3001-3500	4.7	26.6	5.1	3.8	4.1	4.3
3501-4000	7.8	8.3	11.0	10.3	7.7	9.0
4001-4500	10.6	19.0	5.3	6.0	9.2	8.1
4501-5000	13.2	6.5	5.8	18.6	18.1	15.9
5000 ⁺	51.7	3.3	66.4	46.5	50.4	50.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average monthly income of HH	5137	3379	6164	5119	5395	5294

There is significant variation regarding average monthly income among the localities. On the other hand, only 4.9 percent households belonged to monthly income Tk. 2000 or less. The average monthly household income of the working children was Tk. 5,294 only. It may be noted that the average monthly household income was Tk. 7203 according to Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2005 (HIES, 2005)

4.5 Migration of Households of the Working children

Table 4.11 shows the migration of household of the working children and reasons of migration by districts. It may be seen from the Table 4.11 that 13.2 percent families of the working children had migrated from their original place of residence during last 12 months.

Table 4.11 Migration of Household of the working children and reasons of migration
(Percent)

Migration of family and reasons of migration	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Migration of family during last 12 months						
Migrated	9.0	1.7	3.5	14.8	16.8	13.2
Not migrated	91.0	98.3	96.5	85.2	83.2	86.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Place of migration						
Within district	69.7	-	87.3	90.7	93.3	89.2
Outside of the district	30.3	-	12.7	9.3	6.7	10.8
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

continue...

It appears from the table that about 33.4 percent working children were found literate (able to read and write) and 66.4 percent working children were illiterate as reported by them. It may be mentioned here that no technique was used to prove their response. It could be less than what was estimated (based on without proof or verification). It is seen that 56.8% children (table 4.7) had no education while 33.4% working children (table 4.8) were able to read and write (or 66.4% can't read and write) or no education. It is appear to be contradictory (difference of about 10%, i.e. 56.8% to 66.4%) but this may happen due to practical consideration.

Of the total working children about 6.8 percent were attending formal school and only 3.0 percent were attending informal school. About 34.0 percent working children could not attend school because of educational expenses while 30.0 percent could not attend school due to work (employer did not allow them to go to school during working hours). Among the total working children, who are currently not attending school, 12.5 percent working children reported that their parent did not send them to school. As high as 22.8 percent working children were willing to go to school after completion of the season's work according to the survey results. According to the qualitative survey 19 out of 69 working children reported that they were able to read and write (literate) and only 2 percent working children were also reported that they were currently attending school. The number of working children ever attended school was 16 out of 69 based on qualitative survey.

4.4 Socio-economic Conditions of Household of Working Children

4.4.1 Occupation of Parents

According to the qualitative survey, the highest number (29 out of 69) of parents of the working children were day labourers followed by rickshaw pullers/van drivers (15 out of 69 and fisherman (11 out of 69). Only occupation of 4 parents' of the working children was reported as agriculture.

The large number of parents (20 out of 26) of working children in Bagherhat district were reported as day labourers.

4.4.2 Main Source of Household Income

The main source of household income of the working children's family has been presented in Table 4.9 below. It may be seen from the table that about 16.9 percent households were dependent on transport activities (rickshaw/van pullers) and small trading for living and 56.9 percent of households depend on day labouring as the main source of living or income according to the working children.

Table 4.9 Main source of household income of working Children (Percent)

Main source of household income	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
Agriculture	24.5	18.5	9.8	14.9	1.8	11.1
Small business /transport workers	10.6	18.1	22.1	19.9	16.6	16.9
Service	6.2	6.2	0.5	12.8	4.3	6.9
Day labourer	40.3	52.5	53.3	44.8	74.7	56.9
Other	18.4	4.6	14.3	7.6	2.6	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportion of working children's household depend on agriculture was as high as 11.1 percent. It is observed from the table that there is a significant variation among the localities. According to the qualitative survey, the main source of income was day labouring (29 out of 69) followed by transport workers/small business (15 out of 69) and fishing/boat man (11 out of 69).

(Percent)

Migration of family and reasons of migration	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
iii. Reasons of migration						
Looking for work	64.3	-	59.5	87.3	67.7	73.7
For transfer/ for job	-	-	-	9.1	2.0	4.0
River erosion	-	-	6.4	1.8	11.7	6.7
For business	4.6	-	13.9	1.8	3.0	3.1
Others	31.1	-	20.2	-	15.6	12.5
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The highest proportion (16.8%) of household of the working children reported as migrated family in Cox's Bazar. There is no significant variation in regard to migration of household of the working children among the district except Borguna and Patuakhali districts. As high as 13.2 percent households of the working children were migrated during last one year as reported by the children. Out of the migrated families of the working children, 89.2 percent were migrated from other upazilas or areas of the same district whereas 10.8 percent families were migrated from other district according to the survey results. The highest proportion (73.7%) of households were migrated due to looking for work followed by river erosion (6.7%). As high as 12.5 percent families were migrated due to other reasons (poverty, social reasons etc.).



Forced Labour of Children

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents about the extent and nature of forced labour of children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh. Dry fish industry/sector is one of the hazardous child labour sectors¹² amongst the 45 hazardous child labour sectors in Bangladesh (BBS-ILO 2005). Considering the legal framework of the ILO Conventions C29 and C105 on forced labour and also C138 and C182 on child labour as well as the national law on worst forms and forced/bonded labour, the conceptual framework for conducting the pilot survey on working children (Forced child labour) in Dry Fish Industry 2010 has been developed.

In the context of this survey, forced labour of children has been defined as “work by children under coercion applied by a third party to the children or to the parents of the children or when a child's work is the direct result of the parents being in forced labour”. The coercion may take place during the recruitment to force the child or his parents to accept the job or when the child is already employed, either to force him/her to do tasks which are not part of his/her contract or to prevent the child from leaving the employer.

¹² Report of the Baseline Survey for Determining Hazardous Child Labour Sectors in Bangladesh 2003, Conducted by BBS with Technical Assistance of ILO- IPEC.

The characteristics of the form of forced labour, extent of forced labour, information about the profile of victims (forced labour of children and their family background) and comparison of recruitment process, living and working conditions between the children in forced labour and other working children in dry fish industry have been discussed in this chapter. To identify and estimate the forced labour of children in dry fish industry the following indicators relating to deception, coercion and exploitation of children specific to the situation in dry fish sector have been taken into consideration:

- * Mechanism of recruitment
- * Working condition (work imposed)
- * Limited freedom
- * Multiple dependency
- * Debt manipulation
- * Threat and penalties

In order to identify or qualify a particular situation as one of exploitation or of forced labour individual indicator or the combination of these above indicators have been used.

12 Report of the Baseline Survey for Determining Hazardous Child Labour Sectors in Bangladesh 2005, Conducted by BBS with Technical Assistance of ILO-IPEC.

5.2 Working Children in Dry Fish Industry

The number of working children by broad aged group and gender has been presented in Table 5.1. The number of working children in age group 5-14 and 15-17 years are 4812 (62.3%) and 2906 or 37.7 percent respectively. The total number of working children was estimated at 7719 engaged in dry fish establishments in 5 selected districts of which 6228 were boys and 1419 were girls. The highest number of working children (3094) were engaged in Cox's Bazar followed by Bagherhat i.e. 2307.

Table 5.1 Estimated number of working children by age group, sex and locality

Age group and sex	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
Boy						
5-9	16	9	61	102	273	460
10-14	525	93	268	1022	1277	3187
15-17	893	32	277	803	576	2581
Total	1434	134	606	1928	2126	6228
Girl						
5-9	6	-	28	-	201	235
10-14	10	14	45	304	556	929
15-17	22	-	18	75	211	326
Total	38	14	92	379	968	1491
Both sexes						
5-9	22	9	89	102	473	696
10-14	535	108	313	1327	1833	4116
15-17	914	32	295	878	788	2906
Total	1471	149	698	2307	3094	7719

The proportion of working children to the total workers was as high as 14.0 percent (Table 5.2). As regards the gender proportion of working children in broad age group 5-14 of male working children was much higher (75.8%) than their female counterpart (24.2%). The proportion of girl working children in age group 15-17 was comparatively very less than the other two age groups.

Table 5.2 Percentage distribution of working children by sex and locality

District	Number of working children			Percent		Total worker	Percent of working children to the total workers
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl		
Bagherhat	1434	38	1471	97.4	2.6	16571	8.9
Borguna	134	14	149	90.6	9.4	1020	16.6
Patuakhali	606	92	698	86.8	13.2	3626	19.2
Chittagong	1928	379	2307	83.6	16.4	10723	21.5
Cox's Bazar	2126	968	3094	68.7	31.3	23040	13.4
Total	6228	1491	7719	80.7	19.3	54980	14.0

5.3 Nature of Forced Child Labour

This section presents identification of forced labour of children based on various indicators to understand and assess the different forms of forced/bonded labour of children in dry fish industry.

5.3.1 Unfree/involuntary Recruitment

Unfree recruitment is one of the indicators for identifying forced labour of children. Several core questions were put to each and every child workers regarding involuntary recruitment which are:

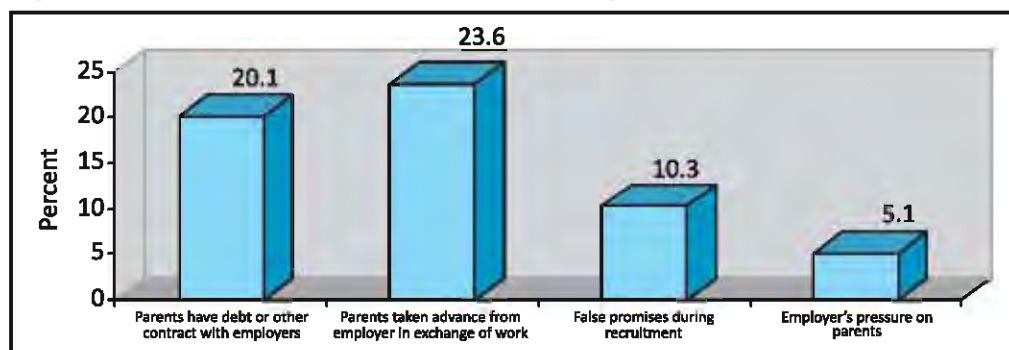
- Advance received from employer/or advance payment to the parents of the working children in exchange of work in dry fish industry.
- Deception about working conditions (task, wage/salary, hours of work, workplace etc.)
- Debt bondage
- Employer's pressure

5.3.2 Work and Life under Coercion

To identify the forced labour of children among the working children the following indicators of work and life under coercion have been considered for this study:

- Dependency
- Limited freedom
- Forced work

About 23.6 percent working children who forced to work in dry fish industry because of their parents had taken advance from the owners/employers in exchange of their work. On the other hand 20.1 percent of the working children were bound to work because their parents had debt or other contract with employer/owner to work. Forced recruitment occurs only when the worker was forced to work for a given employer because his/her family had taken advance or loan. The debt puts the workers under the employer's control.

Figure 4: Indicators of recruitment of working children

As high as 10.3 percent working children were worked due to false promises of the employer/owner and only 5.1 percent working children who were forced to work because of employer's pressure on

their parents. According to the qualitative survey, the workers expressed their opinion that “we are poor and we have to work whether work is good or bad. Due to lack of work we are working here.” Lack of employment is generally used by the owner/employer to force them to accept any kind of job or working conditions.

To understand the type of dependency the following questions were put to the working children in the quantitative and qualitative surveys.

- Place of sleeping and eating
- Mode of payment
- Force to buy groceries or other necessities from the employer's shops.
- Employer opposes or hinders or convinces parents not to send children to school
- Family's work/job depending on employer
- Working children's family will deprive from share cropping in agriculture if not work.
- Survival of working children's family depends on the employer
- Employer influences or hinders on social matters of working children's family (marriage, education & others).

Both in the quantitative and qualitative surveys it was found that information obtained through these questions were mostly not applicable or insignificant. About 8.7 percent working children reported that the survival of their families were dependent on owner/employers and only 3.8 families were influenced/hindered by employers on their family affairs such as marriage, education and for getting other social benefits.(see appendix table).

Limited freedom is considered as an indicator of forced labour. Similar to others indicators, some appropriate questions on the following issues were asked to the sample working children through quantitative and qualitative surveys.

- Can go out of workplace
- Freedom of contact
- Can communicate with family members
- Freedom of free movement and use of free time according to choice
- Freedom to interact/gossip with outsiders
- Feeling of isolation from others
- Freedom to perform religious practices
- Freedom to participate social/recreational activities
- Freedom of spending own money
- Freedom to go to school

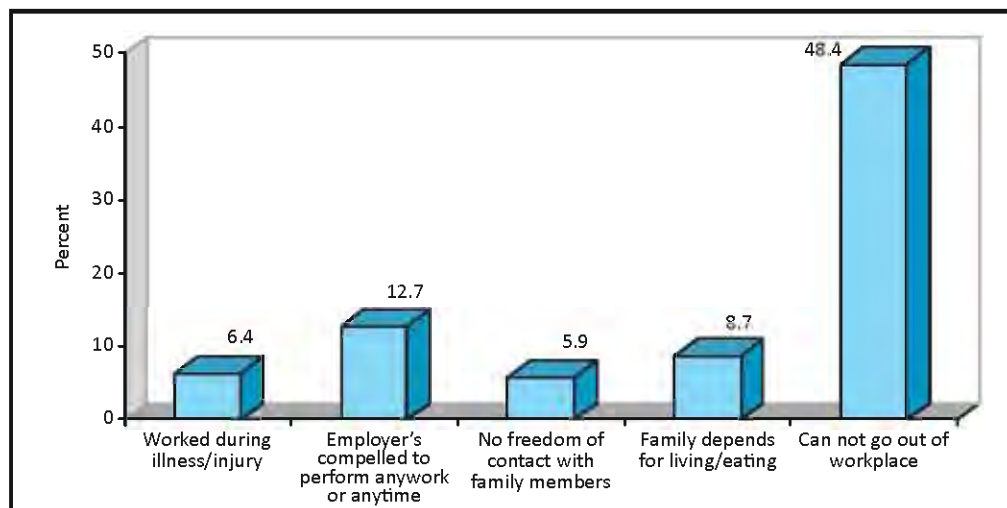
Out of the total working children 5.9 percent children mentioned that they had no freedom of contact with their family members. As high as 48.4 percent working children could not go out of the workplace freely. It may be mentioned that they can go out of workplace for time being with the permission of the supervisory adult workers of the establishment. According to the qualitative survey it was found that, there were no restrictions to interact/gossip with others, or to perform religious practices, participate in social activities etc.

In the context of this study, work is considered as imposed whenever the working children is forced to accomplish tasks which are not related with his/her normal duty (not mention in job description). The indicators of forced work used are:

- Worked during illness/injury
- Employer/owner has compelled or imposed to perform any work
- Can not go out of work place
- Carrying or lifting of heavy load

About 6.4 percent of the working children were forced to work during their illness/injury and 12.7 percent working children were compelled by the employer to do work at anytime. Nearly 23.6 percent of the working children were carried or lifted heavy loads.

Figure 5: Indictors of work and life under coercion



5.3.3 Impossibility to Leave Employer

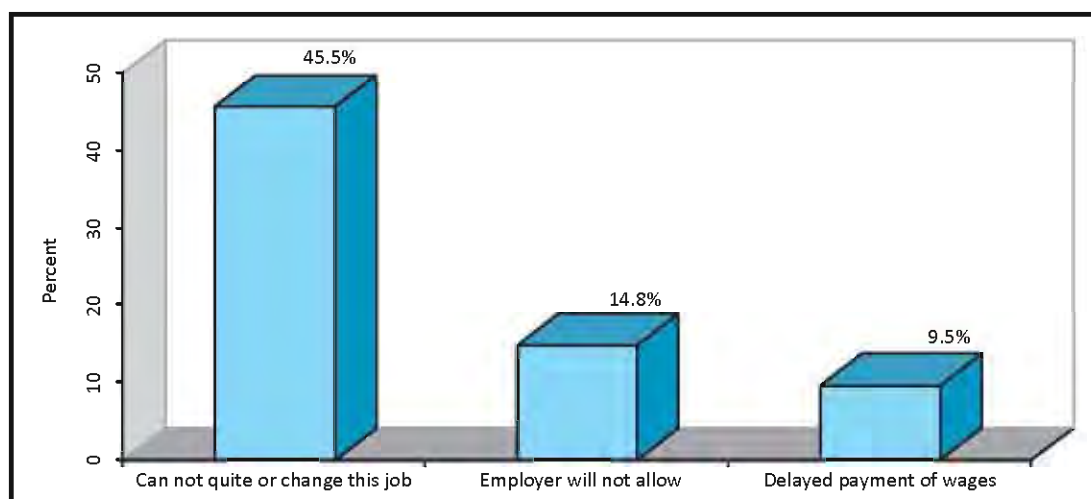
Three questions were asked to assess this strong element of coercion: (i) mode of payment of wages meaning delayed payment of wages to the working children has an implication to stay more or in order to force the worker to more longer than agree. The second and the third question were on freedom to leave the employer and reason of not leaving employer respectively.

The estimates of working children based on impossibility to leave employer are the following:

- Can not quit or change this job (45.5%)
- Employer will not allow (14.8%)
- Delayed payment of wages (9.5%)

About 26.2 percent working children was not able to leave the employer. The reason (employer will not allow) of not leaving the employer was 14.8 percent. Information of two questions regarding freedom to leave the employer have been used to estimate the forced labour of children.

Figure 6: Indicator of Impossibility to leave Employer



5.3.4 Coercion/Penalty

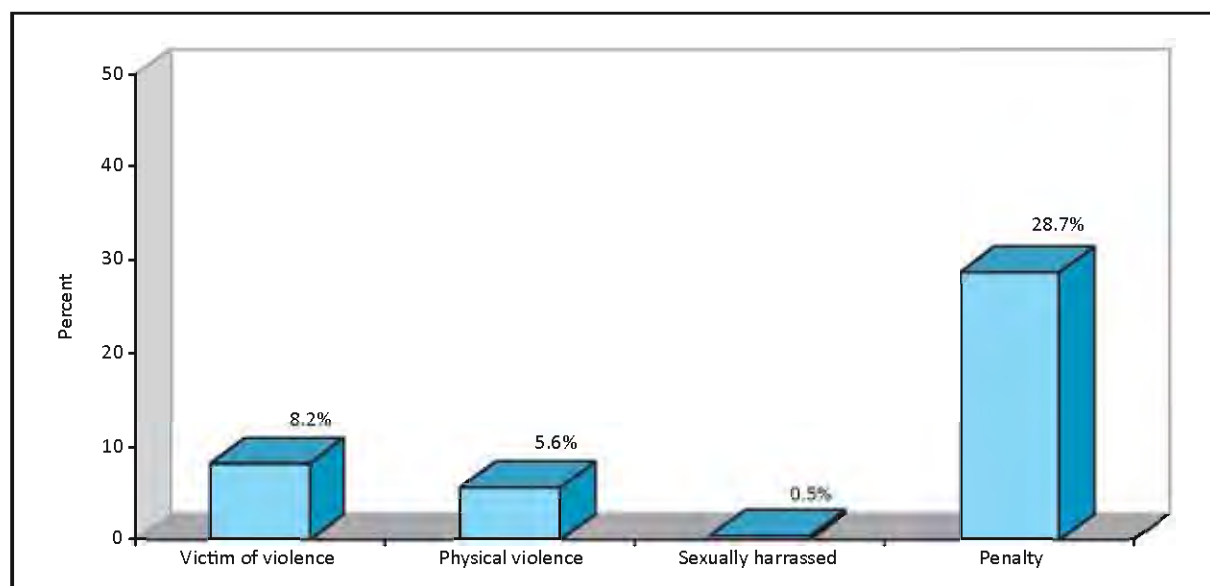
Threats and violence encompass all types of punishment or threat of punishment which puts the working children in a position of subordination. To collect information on threats and penalties the following questions were put to the working children through qualitative and quantitative surveys.

- Worked restlessly without food and cloths as a punishment
- Victim of violence/immoral activity
- Victim of abuse by owner/employers& others
- Deduction of wages/or penalty for absent or any other reasons

A total of 633 or 8.2 percent working children were found as a victim of violence in dry fish industry. As high as 0.5 percent working children were sexually harassed and 5.6 percent children were physically beaten by the employer and supervisor.

According to the qualitative survey the working children did not work restlessly without food and cloths as punishment. As high as 28.7 percent working children reported that their employers deducted their wages/salary as a penalty.

Figure 7: Means of coercion/penalty used on working children



5.4 Extent of Forced Labour of Children

This section presents estimates of forced labour of children on the basis of different indicators of forced labour. In earlier sections show results on different indicators of forced labour which enabled us to assess individually or combined for estimation of forced labour of children. Table below shows the distribution of working children and forced labour of children by age and sex in dry fish industry.

The proportion of forced labour of children to the total estimated working children in dry fish industry was high as 23.9 percent. Table 5.3 below shows the distribution of forced labour of children by age group and gender.

Table 5.3 Forced labour of children by age and sex

Age group & gender	No. of working children	No. of forced labour of children	Forced labour as % of total working children
5-9 years			
Boys	460	88	19.1
Girls	235	37	15.7
Total	696	125	18.0

5.5.1 Age-sex distribution of Forced and Non-forced Labour of Children

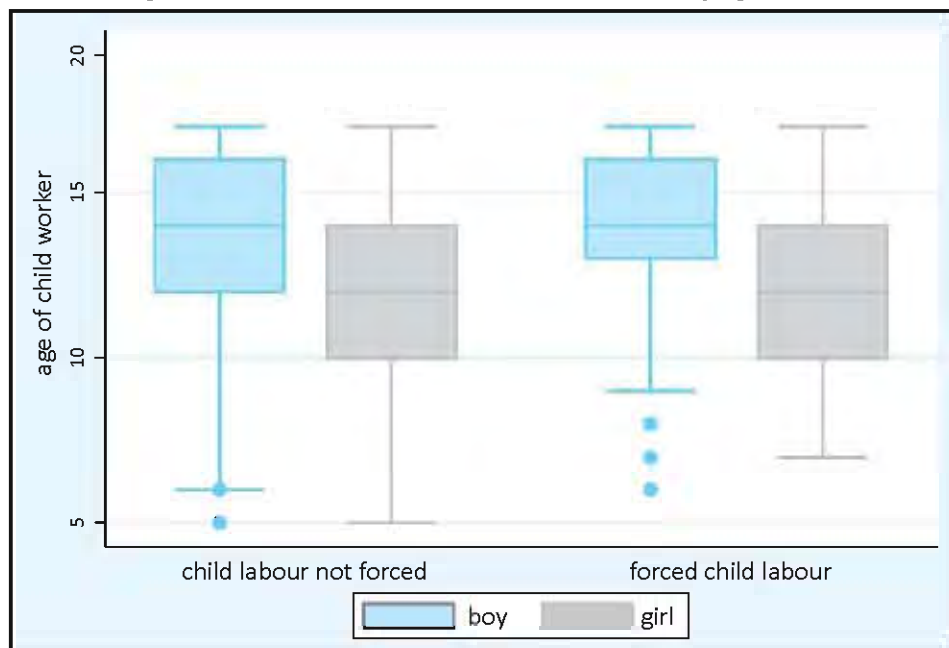
Table 5.4 shows the percentage distribution of forced labour of children and the working children by age group, sex and level of education. The proportion of forced male children was about double (26.2%) than the girl forced children (14.4%).

Table 5.4 Comparison between forced and non-forced child labour by age and sex (Percent)

Age, sex and level of education		Forced labour of children	Working children (non-forced children)
Sex	Boy	26.2	73.8
	Girl	14.4	85.6
	Total	23.9	76.1
Age group	5-9	18.0	82.0
	10-14	23.1	76.9
	15-17	26.6	73.4
	Total	23.9	76.1
Level of education	Non education	57.0	56.7
	Class I-V	33.0	38.4
	Class VI & above	10.0	4.8

Of the forced labour of children 88.4 percent or 1634 were boys (Table 5.3) and 11.6 percent or 215 were girls. The proportion of forced children was highest (26.6%) in age group 15-17 years. The percentage of forced labour of children who had no education was highest (57.0%) as compared to non-forced children (56.7%).

Figure: Forced & non-forced labour of children by age and sex



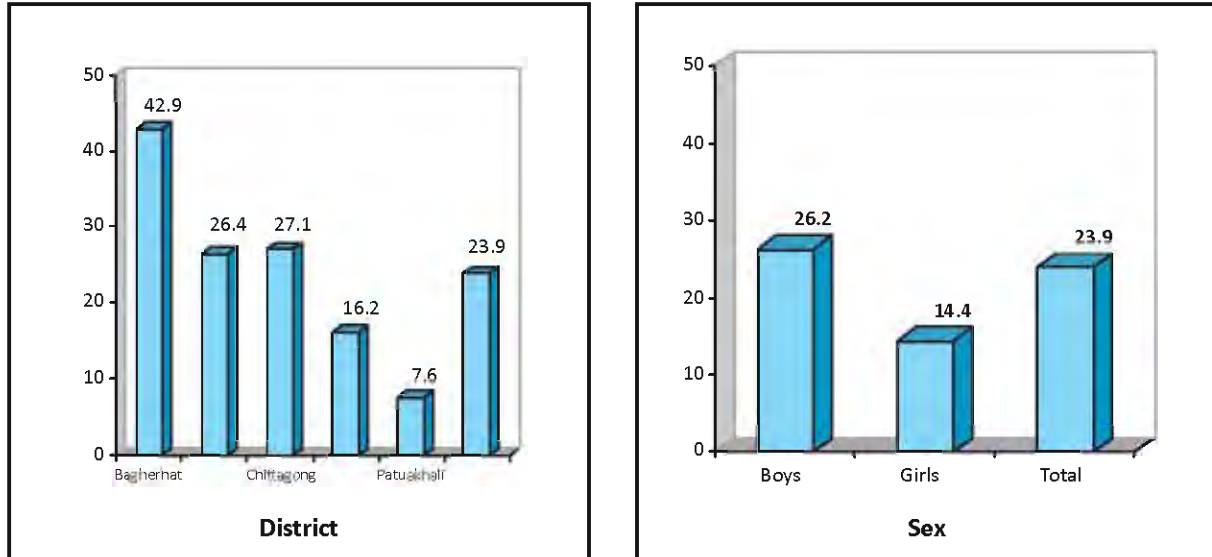
The distribution of the ages by sex and forced/non-forced condition of the child labour can be observed from the box plot. The boxes indicate where 50 percent of the data lies, and whiskers connect the lowest and highest ages that are not considered to be outliers. The line inside the boxes shows the median value. The distribution of boys and girls on the age variable is quite different. The age of girl child workers is less than the boy child workers. By observing the box plots we can see that the boxes for the age of boy child workers are smaller than that of girls, indicating a smaller spread of ages among the boys.

(Contd.)

Age group & gender	No. of working children	No. of forced labour of children	Forced labour as % of total working children
10-14 years			
Boys	3187	828	26.0
Girls	929	121	13.0
Total	4116	949	23.1
15-17 years			
Boys	2581	718	27.8
Girls	326	57	17.5
Total	2906	774	26.6
5-17 years			
Boys	6228	1634	26.2
Girls	1491	215	14.4
Total	7719	1848	23.9

The proportion of male forced labour of children was almost double (26.2%) than that of female child forced labour (14.4%). There were 1074 or 58.1 percent forced labour of children below the age of 15 and 774 or 41.9 percent in age group 15-17 years in dry fish industry. About 43 percent of the working children worked as forced labour in Bagherhat district followed by Chittagong (27.1%) and Borguna (26.4%).

Figure 8: Forced Labour of Children by District and Sex



5.5 Comparison between Forced and Non-forced Labour of Children

This section presents comparison between forced children and the working children (not forced labour of children) on selected characteristics such as age group and sex, level of education, average monthly household income, source of household income, average monthly income and district. Information regarding indebtedness of parents, deceptive recruitment, type of dependency, freedom and working condition of the forced labour of children and other working children are also presented here.

5.5.2 Forced and Non-forced Labour of Children by District

The percentage distribution of forced labour of children and the working children by district has been presented in Table 5.5 below.

Table 5.5 Distribution of forced and not forced labour of children by district (Percent)

District	Type of working children	
	Forced labour of children	Not forced labour of children (Not forced)
Bagherhat	42.9	57.1
Barguna	26.4	73.6
Chittagong	27.1	72.9
Cox's Bazar	16.2	83.8
Patuakhali	7.6	94.4
Total	23.9	76.1

The highest proportion (42.9%) of forced child labour was found in Bagherhat district followed by Chittagong (27.1%) and Barguna (26.4%) districts. It is expected that the proportion of forced child labour to be higher in Bagherhat as compared to other districts due to island area. The proportion of non-forced children was highest (92.4%) in Patuakhali district because of unpaid family child workers and the large number of small dry fish plants etc.

5.5.3 Forced and Non-forced Labour of Children by Household Characteristics

Table 5.6 shows the distribution of forced labour of children and the other working children (not forced) by selected household characteristics such as ownership of dwelling houses, ownership of land, source of household income, average monthly household income, average monthly income of the working children and household indebtedness etc. About 67.0 percent forced child labour had their own dwelling house as compared to 70.5 percent of the non-forced child labour. Relatively higher proportion (28.0%) of force child labour lived in rented house than the non forced child labour (25.5%). 43.1 percent household of forced child labour had no land as compared to 36.0 percent non-forced child labour's household. It is seen from the table that the highest proportion of working children (46.7%) belongs to the forced labour whose main source of their family income was day labouring followed by "small business/transport workers" e.g. van/rickshaw puller (18.6%) and agriculture (16.3%).

Table 5.6 Distribution forced and non-forced labour of children by selected household characteristics (Percent)

Characteristics	Forced labour of children	Non-forced children (working children)	Total
i. Ownership of dwelling house			
Owned	67.1	70.5	69.7
Rented	28.0	25.5	26.1
Rent free	3.3	2.1	2.4
Employer's house	0.8	0.3	0.4
Others	0.9	1.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Contd.)

Characteristics	Forced labour of children	Non-forced children (working children)	Total
ii. Having own land/ land ownership			
No land/landless (acre)	43.1	36.0	37.7
0.01-0.49	35.5	57.3	52.1
0.50-0.99	9.2	5.3	6.3
1.00-1.49	5.9	0.9	2.1
1.50+	6.2	0.5	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Main source of household income			
Agriculture	16.3	9.4	11.1
Small business/ transport workers	18.6	16.4	16.9
Services	11.2	5.5	6.9
Day labourer	46.7	60.0	56.9
Others	7.3	8.5	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
iv. Average monthly income of the households (Tk.)	4837	5438	5294
v. Average monthly income of the working children (Tk.)	1429	1663	1607
vi. Indebtness of parents of the working children			
Indebted	60.2	27.1	35.0
Not indebted	22.9	50.0	43.5
Do not know	17.0	22.9	21.4

The proportions of forced labour of children was higher than the non-forced labour of children whose main source of the household income were agriculture, small business/transport and services. The average monthly income of the forced child labour's family/household had lower income (Tk. 4837) as compared to non-forced children (Tk. 5438). In regard to average monthly income/earning of the working children, the forced child labour had earned less (Tk. 1429) as compared to non-forced working children (Tk. 1663). In case of indebtedness of parents of the working children, the proportion of forced labour of children was significantly higher (60.2%) than non-forced child labour (27.1%).

5.5.4 Forced and Non-forced Labour of Children by Dependency

Dependency is one of the indicators for measurement of forced labour of children. The following table shows the comparison between forced and non-forced child labour by selected dependency indicators.

Table 5.7 Percentage distribution of forced and non-forced child labour by dependency

Age, sex and level of education		Forced labour of children	Non-forced labour of children	Total
i. Children worked in exchange of parent's loan/advance from the employer:	Yes	42.9	12.9	20.1
	No	57.1	87.1	79.9
ii. Children's family dependent on employers for food and other social benefits:	Yes	7.7	9.1	8.7
	No	92.3	90.9	91.3
iii. Employers made false promises at the time of recruitment (deceptive recruitment):	Yes	12.3	9.7	10.3
	No	87.7	90.3	89.7

The proportion of forced labour of children (42.9%) was much higher than non-forced child labour (12.9%) because children worked in exchange of parents loan/advance from the employer. In case of family dependency, the proportion of forced and non-forced labour of children indicate similar trend. In regard to deceptive recruitment the proportion of forced labour was higher (12.3%) than non-forced child labour (9.7%).

5.5.5 Forced and Non-forced Labour by Working Conditions

Table 5.8 below gives the comparison between forced and non-forced labour of children based on working conditions.

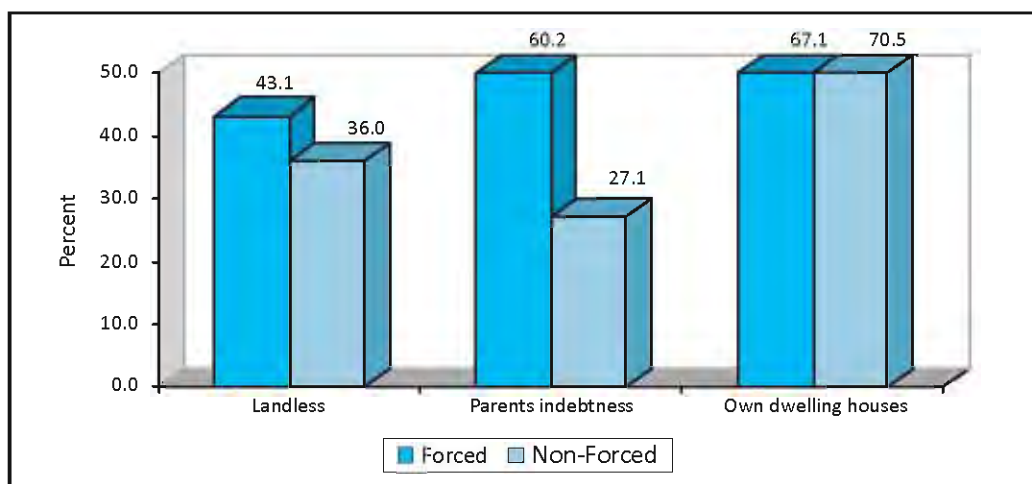
Table 5.8 Distribution of forced and non-forced child labour by working condition/freedom of work (Percent)

Freedom of work/working condition		Forced labour of children	Non-forced labour of children	Total
i. Freedom to change/quit the job:	can quit/change the job	5.8	58.0	45.5
	Cannot quit/change the job	35.8	25.9	28.3
	cannot quit/change the job	58.4	16.1	26.2
ii. Freedom to go out of work place:	can go out of work place	22.8	52.6	45.5
	cannot go out of work place	77.2	47.4	54.5
iii. Forced to work/ compelled to work at anytime		53.1	46.9	-

Only 5.8 percent forced child labour can quit/change the job as compared to 58.0 percent of the non-forced labour of children meaning forced child labour had minimum freedom to change or quit the job. Forced child labour enjoyed less freedom to go out of workplace (22.8%) than the non-forced child labour (52.6%).

About 53.1 percent forced labour of children compelled to work at anytime while 46.9 percent non-forced working children was forced or compelled to work at anytime according to the survey results.

Figure 9: Comparison between forced and non-forced labour by household characteristics



RECRUITMENT OF WORKING CHILDREN

6.1 Introduction

Dry fish production is a seasonal activity and it largely belongs to the informal sector. The method of recruitment and employing workers especially working children in this industry is done through informal way. No labour laws/rules are observed or respected there. The method of recruitment as well as employing children is a bit different from one area to another particularly those establishments operated on island areas are different from that of non-island area. In case of island areas (Dublarchor, Sonadiadip) recruitments are mostly done for the whole season (5-6 months) with a lump-sum salary or on a monthly basis. In this case, some kind of deception or coercion is observed during the time of recruitment. On the other hand, recruitments and employing of children for non-island areas are done either on casual/daily basis or as seasonal contract. The proportion of contract workers (for whole season) is very less as compared to the daily workers. It may be mentioned that unfree recruitment is one of important indicators of forced labour of children. For analysis and presentation of survey results on unfree or involuntary recruitment such as:

- tradition, birth in a bonded family
- debt bondage
- employer's pressure/cultural practice
- Deceptive recruitment

have been taken into account to estimate the extent of forced labour of children.



Accordingly information were collected from the owners/employers and the working children about recruitment of children (locally called as Dulabhangas or Kuliyas, deshi or bedeshi etc.) through quantitative and qualitative surveys including focus group discussions (FGD) on the basis of the following indicator/questions:

Box-3: Indicators of unfree recruitment

Indicator/question
i. Parents have debt or other contract with owner/employer to work in dry fish industry
i. Parents have taken any advance from owner/employer in exchange of their child's work
ii. At the time of recruitment owner/employer has given any promise or false commitment about the nature of work and facilities
iii. Worked due to employer's pressure

6.2 Estimates of Children Based on Unfree Recruitment

- a. Parents debt or taken loan from the employer: Parents debt or taken loan from the employer/owner for work is one of the elements of unfree recruitment of children. According to the results of the pilot survey regarding taken loan by the parents of the working children were:

Parents taken loan or debt with employer (23.6%)

Parents did not taken loan (76.4%)

About twenty four (23.6%) percent children worked in dry fish industry due to parents taken loan from the employers/owner. The highest proportion of (38.5%) parents of the working children in Bagherhat district had taken loan from the employer (Annexure table-32).

- b. Parents taken advance from employer in exchange of their child's work: It is another element of unfree recruitment. The estimates of the working children based on parents taken advance from employer in exchange of their child's work were the following:

Parents taken advance from employer in exchange of work (20.1%)

Parents not taken advance from employer (79.9%).

20.1 percent children were recruited by the employers because their parents had taken advance in exchange of their child's work.

- c. False promises/commitments during recruitment: False promises or commitments by the employer during recruitment of children is also an element of unfree recruitment. The estimates of the working children based on false promises were the following:

False promises/commitments during recruitment (10.3%)

No false promises/commitment during recruitment (89.7%).

Only 10.3 percent children engaged in dry fish industry were based on false promises such as good working conditions, better wages and salaries, free food etc. by the employers. The highest proportion was in Patuakhali district (19.6%).

- d. Employer's pressure on parents: Only 5.1 percent children were bound to engaged in dry fish plants due to pressure on the employers of their parents. Sometimes employers create pressure on those parents who are dependent on the employer for different socio-economic reasons.

The following table presents summary results on different indicators of unfree recruitment.

Table 6.1 Unfree/involuntary recruitment of working children

(Percent)

Indicators	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Parents have debt or other contact with employers to work	38.5	26.5	21.4	16.1	22.4	23.6

(Contd.)

Indicators	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
ii. Parents taken advance from employer in exchange of work	34.4	26.5	23.1	14.6	15.9	20.1
iii. False promises during recruitment	12.1	12.4	19.6	3.3	12.5	10.3
iv. Employer's pressure on parents	8.8	3.3	3.5	1.9	6.1	5.1

6.3 Methods of Recruitment

The section present about recruitment of children as reported by employers/owners and working children. Table 6.2 and Table 6.3 show the methods of recruitment of working children as reported by owners/employers and the working children by locality.

Table 6.2 Methods of recruitment of working children as reported by employers and working children

(Percent)

Method of recruitment	*As reported by owners/employers	As reported by working children
Middleman/recruiter came to their parents	11.7	7.2
Owners/employers came to their parents	na	12.6
Contact through working children's friend/relatives/other workers	38.3	56.0
Self contact by working children	53.4	24.2
At the request of parents	52.0	na
Others	3.1	na

*Note: Multiple answers

According to the working children, the data reveal that about 56.0 percent working children were recruited on the basis of contact with working children's friend/relatives or other workers followed by self contract (24.2%). It is interesting to note that in regard to the various methods of recruitment of working children there are marked differences in results provided by the employers and the working children.

Table 6.3 Method of recruitment of working children and who put/influenced them to dry fish industry

(Percent)

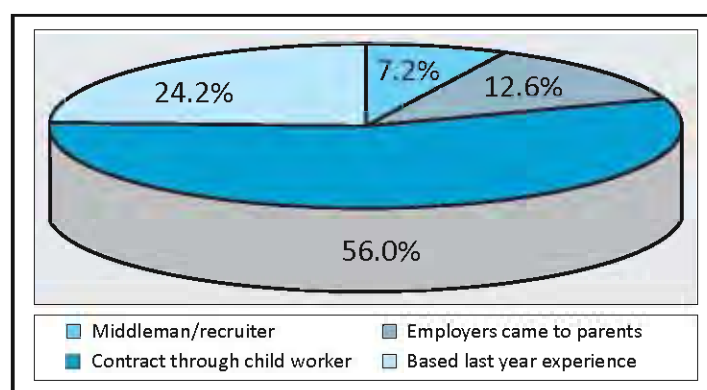
Method of recruitment/influence to engaged in dry fish activity	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Method of recruitment						
Middleman/recruiter came to parents	4.8	1.7	6.2	9.8	7.0	7.2
Owners/employers came to parents	27.5	27.8	18.0	5.4	8.9	12.6
Contact through child friends/workers	49.5	36.6	57.7	62.3	55.1	56.0
Based on last year work experience	18.6	33.9	18.2	22.6	29.0	24.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Contd.)

Method of recruitment/influence to engaged in dry fish activity	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
ii. Engaged or encouraged to work by whom						
Parents	56.0	57.1	78.5	23.2	40.9	42.2
Parents due to pressure of employer/owner	8.8	3.3	3.5	1.9	6.1	5.1
Employer/Owner	11.2	9.3	2.2	1.9	6.0	5.9
Middleman/recruiter	6.9	4.9	8.6	3.2	7.8	15.4
Working children himself	4.5	11.5	4.0	33.7	29.3	16.3
Friend/relatives	11.6	14.0	3.3	10.4	9.3	14.8
Others	0.7	-	-	27.6	0.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The method of recruitment of children through middleman/recruiters was prominent as compared to the other methods. Recruitment through middleman/ recruiters was higher (8.6%) in Patuakhali. The data also reveal that 42.2 percent of working children were engaged at work or influenced to work in dry fish industry due to parents, 5.1 percent for the pressure of employers on parents, 15.4 percent by middleman/recruiter and 16.3 percent children were engaged at their own initiative or through self arrangement. There are marked variations among the districts in regard to method of recruitment and encourage to work in dry fish industry.

Figure 10: Method of recruitment of working children



6.4 Recruitment Cost of Working Children

Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of working children who were brought from home to the workplace by whom and the cost of recruitment of children.

Table 6.4 Working children brought by whom to come at the work place and recruitment cost (Percent)

Working children brought to workplace by whom and cost of recruitment	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Working children brought by whom						
Owner/employers brought them	26.9	18.5	18.0	5.4	8.4	12.1
Middleman/recruiter brought them	8.3	4.6	9.9	15.1	5.4	9.2
Came with other working children of the locality	32.2	19.2	23.7	38.3	24.1	29.8
Came himself	32.5	57.7	48.4	41.2	62.1	48.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Expenditure incurred to come at the workplace						
Expenditure incurred	16.1	4.6	22.2	13.7	12.0	14.1
No expenditure	83.9	95.4	77.8	86.3	88.0	85.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It appears from the table that about 48.9 percent working children were came themselves at the workplace, 29.8 percent came with other working children of their locality, 9.2 with middleman/recruiters and 12.1 percent with the employers. In case of Bagherhat (Dublarchor), working children came at the workplace with middleman/recruiters and the owner/employers were 8.3 percent and 26.9 percent respectively. Only 14.1 percent working children cited that they had some expenditure to come at the workplace (first time to join the work). Similar and more detailed information were collected on recruitment process of working children through qualitative survey.

6.5 Loan and Advance Taken from Employers

Table 6.5 below shows the percentage of parents of working children who received loan or advance money from the owners/employers for their children's work in dry fish industry by locality. The data reveal that as high as 20.1 percent children were engaged in dry fish activities due to parents had taken loan from the owners/employers. There is no significant differences in regard to borrowing from employers among the localities except Bagherhat and Borguna districts.

It is also observed from the above table that 35.4 percent working children of Bagherhat district were engaged in dry fish industry due to their parents had received loan from the employers/owners of the dry fish establishments.

Table 6.5 Percent distribution of working children whose parents received loan or advance for child's work (Percent)

Received loan or advance for work	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Work due to parents loan						
Worked due to parents received loan from employer	35.4	26.5	23.1	14.6	15.9	20.1
Not received loan	64.6	73.5	76.9	85.4	84.1	79.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Parents taken advance from employer for their child's work						
Taken advance	38.5	26.5	21.4	16.1	22.4	23.6
Not taken advance	61.5	73.5	78.6	83.9	77.6	76.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to the working children, 23.6 percent parents who had taken advance from the employers in exchange for their children's work in the dry fish industry. Advance for work can lead to forced labour.

6.5.1 Debt of Parents of the Working Children

Table 6.6 presents as to whether parents of the working children were indebted or not, source and reason of borrowing based on quantitative survey. It is worthwhile to mention here that most of the working children did not know about the amount of loan and its repayment position. Eventually, they know very little about the parents debt particularly the girl workers aged less than 14 years and therefore, the following figures should be read carefully.

Table 6.6 Indebtedness of parents of the working children, source and reason of borrowing by districts (Percent)

Received loan, source & reason of borrowing	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Parents indebted						
Indebted	47.8	46.2	52.0	31.5	27.3	35.1
Not indebted	37.8	9.6	44.9	51.0	41.9	43.5
Don't know	14.4	44.2	3.1	17.5	30.8	21.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Source of borrowing						
Employer/owner	44.1	40.0	2.7	59.2	29.7	38.0
Land lord	1.8	3.6	31.6	0.7	5.8	6.8
Bank/other financial institutions	17.1	46.4	56.9	12.8	25.1	24.5
Relatives/non- relatives	37.0	10.0	8.7	27.3	39.4	30.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.6 Deceptive Recruitment

Table 6.7 presents about the deceptive recruitment of working children by locality. It appears that about 10.3 percent of the working children were given false promises by the owners/ employers about the working conditions at the recruitment time.

Table 6.7 False promises given to children during recruitment (Percent)

False promise and working children's family member worked	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. False promises during recruitment	12.1	12.4	19.6	3.3	12.5	10.3
ii. Working children's family member worked in dry fish establishment	17.2	50.2	50.4	16.4	63.9	39.3

Regarding false promises, the proportion of working children is relatively higher (19.6%) in Patuakhali area as compared to other areas. These proportions are fairly same (12%) for Bagherhat, Barguna and Cox's Bazar districts. According to the working children, as high as 39.3 percent working children's family members were engaged in dry fish activities Table 6.8 presents data relating to deceptive or non-transparent recruitment of working children collected through the qualitative survey, 2010 (Based on interview of 69 working children).

Table 6.8 Recruitment process of working children in dry fish industry (Percent)

Method of recruitment of working children	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Some one came to children's village/place to recruit working children					
Some one came	30	3	1	14	48
Not came	-	2	4	15	21
Total	30	5	5	29	69
ii. Who came to recruit					
Owner/employer	29	3	1	14	47
Other	1	-	-	-	1
Total	30	3	1	14	48
iii. Child agreed to go on the same day or later					
Same day	6	-	1	5	12
Later	24	3	-	9	36
Total	30	3	1	14	48
iv. Who organized the travel from place of living to place of work					
Recruiter	1	-	-	-	1
Owner/employer	29	3	1	3	36
Self	-	2	-	24	26
With parents	-	-	3	-	3
Others/not applicable	-	-	1	2	3
Total	30	5	5	29	69

(Contd.)

Received loan, source & reason of borrowing	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
iii. Reasons of borrowing						
For business	6.5	7.2	65.6	11.0	25.5	21.6
For livelihood	44.0	47.7	18.2	52.0	20.2	35.3
Brother's/sister's marriage	7.1	13.6	5.6	1.5	3.6	4.5
House construction/repairing	25.9	24.3	4.0	28.7	14.0	20.0
Don't know	13.5	7.2	3.9	4.4	31.5	15.2
Others	2.9	-	2.7	2.4	5.1	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It is seen from the table that 35.0 percent parents of the working children had taken a loan according to the working children. As high as 21.4 percent working children reported that they did not know whether their parents had received any loan or not. It appears that 38.0 percent parents taken loan from the employers of the working children. As regard to source of borrowing, 30.7 percent parents of the working children received loan from relatives/non-relatives followed by bank and financial institutions (24.5%). Some differences are found in regard to source of borrowing among the localities. The main reason of borrowing was recorded as livelihood (35.3%) followed by business (21.6%) and house construction/repairing (20.0%). The highest proportion of parents of the working children (65.6%) of Patuakhali taken loan for business as reported by the working children.

According to the qualitative survey 23 out of 69 working children's family had received loan from the owner/employers of which the highest proportion (22 out of 23) of working children engaged in Bagherhat area. Out of the total loan taking working children's families, 11 out of 23 had taken loan amounting Tk. 5001-6000 followed by 6 out of 23 with loan amount Tk. 6001 to 10,000. It may be necessary to mention here that the working children of the loan receiving families were unable to mention about the rate of interest of the loan or the method of keeping accounts or falsification of accounts.

In qualitative survey it is also found that 22 out of 69 working children's families had taken advance from the employers of their children with the condition of not returning home before completion of season's work. The large proportion (19 out of 30) of working children's families had taken advance whose children were engaged on Bagherhat. We know that debt is sometimes used as a tool for exploitation of people and in case of dry fish industry it is found that some proportion of working children were engaged as debt bondage.

(Contd.)

Method of recruitment of working children	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Cox's Bazar	Total
v. Employer/recruiters came to the place every year for recruitment					
Came every year	1	21	2	25	49
Not came/don't know	5	9	3	4	20
vi. Worked on the basis of oral or written contract with the employer	28	2	5	5	48
vii. False promises by owner/ employer about nature of work					
	2	-	-	10	12
viii. Fixation of wages with employer at the time of recruitment					
	28	3	5	26	62
ix. Got wages/salary as per contract on regular basis					
	24	4	5	26	62
x. Worked due to parents taken advance from employer	21	1	-	5	27
xi. Employer/owner cheated working children regarding nature of work, wage/salary					
	8	-	-	1	9
xii. Employer followed the agreed work & timing with working children	19	4	4	29	56

Note: Data presented based on 69 working children aged 5 to 17 years of which 5 from Borguna, 30 from Bagherhat, 5 from Patuakhali and 29 from Cox's Bazar district through the qualitative survey 2010. Data frequency for 'No' and total i.e. 69 are not shown in the table.

There are several parameters under the indicator of unfree recruitment to determine the forced labour of children. Table 5.8 above shows the interesting results on different parameters which help assess the extent of forced labour of children. Data frequency for "no/negative answers" and total (69) are not shown in the table.



WORKING CONDITIONS

Working conditions as well as work and life under coercion is another indicator of the forced labour of children. The elements of working conditions taken into account are: forced to work at anytime, forced to work overtime, perform undefined work load, forced to work during sickness, forced to do illegal work etc. This chapter deals with these working conditions particularly on nature of work done by the working children, daily hours worked and number of days worked per week, nature of working and living conditions, wages and salary of the working children. It may be mentioned here that, for the measurement of forced labour of children in dry fish industry, the following two major indicators of work and life under coercion have been used:

- Employer/owner has compelled or imposed to perform any work
- Working children has to work during illness/injury

Although data were collected on the other related indicators such as place of living.

7.1 Type of Work done and Hours Worked

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of working children by nature of work done in most of the time in the dry fish establishments. As high as 31.0 percent children were engaged for drying of fish followed by cleaning and cutting of fish (21.5%) and sorting of different types of fishes (20.3%). Drying of fish was mostly done by the higher proportions of children in all the areas.

Table 7.1 Percentage distribution of working children by type of work done by locality (Percent)

Type of work done	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
Sorting of various type of fishes	16.0	17.8	9.1	21.8	23.8	20.3
Cleaning/cutting of fish	16.9	34.2	14.1	32.6	16.4	21.5
Drying of fish	39.0	24.9	24.0	25.4	33.2	31.0
Loading/unloading of fish	13.7	13.9	16.3	12.0	3.7	9.4
All types of work	11.9	4.6	35.2	8.2	22.4	17.0
Other (collection of water & fire wood, cooking etc.)	2.5	4.6	1.4	-	0.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Seventeen percent children worked all types of activities as instructed by the owner/employer. There are some differences in regard to type of work done by the working children among the localities. The following table gives information on the distribution of daily hours worked and number of days worked per week, weekly holiday and break-time during working hours by district.

Table 7.2 Working children by daily hours worked, weekly holiday and break-time by locality (Percent)

Daily hours worked/ No. of days worked per week, break-time	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Daily hours worked:						
□ 6	-	34.2	12.4	0.7	1.0	2.4
7-8	4.3	13.2	13.0	30.1	12.8	16.4
9-10	39.9	26.3	71.1	57.5	41.6	48.4
10 ⁺	55.7	26.6	3.5	11.7	44.6	32.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average daily hours worked	11	9	9	9	10	10
ii. No. of days worked in a week: < 5						
2	2.0	1.7	-	31.7	2.0	10.7
5	5.8	4.8	1.3	5.9	32.9	16.3
6	24.1	57.9	4.4	4.6	15.5	13.7
7	68.1	35.7	94.3	57.8	49.6	59.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average no. of days worked/week	7	6	7	6	6	6
iii. Getting weekly holiday	15.6	37.3	19.2	38.2	39.9	32.8
iv. Break-time during working hours	72.8	67.0	98.2	91.6	93.2	88.8

It is found from the table that average daily hours worked by the working children was 10 hours. According to working children, 32.8 percent children worked for more than 10 hours daily, 48.4 percent

worked for 9-10 hours and 16.4 percent worked 7-8 hours daily. As regard the daily hours worked and average hours worked, there are some variations among the localities.

For comparison, the average daily hours worked, average number of days worked per week and having break-time during working hours as reported by the employers/owners and working children are presented in Table 7.3 below.

Table 7.3 Average daily hours worked and number of days worked in a week by district

District/ Locality	As reported by employers/owners			As reported by working children		
	Average daily hours worked	Average number of days worked per week	Have break- time during working hours (%)	Average daily hours worked	Average number of days worked per week	Have break- time (%)
Bagherhat	10.3	6.6	86.7	11	7	72.8
Borguna	8.5	6.6	80.5	9	6	67.0
Patuakhali	9.3	6.2	97.5	9	7	98.2
Chittagong	9.3	6.7	92.0	9	6	91.6
Cox's Bazar	10.0	6.0	89.9	10	6	93.2
Total	9.8	6.3	90.3	10	6	88.8

The working children reported little higher daily hours worked (10 hours) than that of their employers (9.8 hours) and it is very close and fairly similar in all the districts.

The average number of days worked per week is 6.3. As regards the average daily hours worked and average number of days worked per week, there are slight variations as reported by the working children and the employers. The data in Table 7.3 reveal that 88.8 percent working children were reported of having break-time during working hours in the establishments while 90.7 percent employers allowed break-time during working hours. As large as 32.8 percent working children got weekly holiday and the proportion of working children not getting weekly holiday is found highest (84.4%) in Bagherhat district (Table 7.2).

7.2 Monthly Earnings

The distribution of working children by monthly earnings/wages, nature of payment of wages/ salary and other benefits received are presented in Table 7.4 and Table 7.5 respectively. As regards the average income or wages/salary of the working children was Tk. 1607 per month according to the working children.

Table 7.4 Monthly income/earnings of working children by district (Percent)

Monthly income/ salary (Tk)	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
<750	9.6	-	-	13.4	0.7	6.1
750-999	22.3	-	1.0	46.9	3.4	19.7
1000-1499	45.1	20.5	8.2	24.7	28.8	28.6
1500-1999	8.9	34.1	12.7	11.7	38.5	22.4
2000-2499	8.5	24.3	25.2	1.6	11.8	9.6
2500-2999	3.5	9.6	22.4	-	7.0	5.7
3000+	2.2	11.6	30.4	1.7	9.7	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income/salary per month (Tk.)	1267.3	1917.8	2519.2	1257.4	1809.4	1607.3

The data further reveal that 19.7 percent working children earned Tk. 750-999 per month and 28.6 percent working children earned/received Tk. 1000-1499 and 22.4 percent earned Tk. 1500-1999 per

month as reported by the working children. Only about one-fourth (23.1%) working children earned Tk. 2000 and more per month. As regard to monthly earning, there are differences among the localities. Table 7.4a presents percentage distribution of working children by monthly income/earning and by sex.

Table 7.4a Distribution of working children by monthly income groups and by sex (Percent)

Monthly income group (Tk.)	Boy	Girl	Total
Tk. 750	6.7	3.8	6.1
750-999	20.6	16.0	19.7
1000-1499	28.4	29.8	28.6
1500-1999	20.2	31.6	22.4
2000-2499	9.6	9.3	9.6
2500-2999	6.2	3.6	5.7
3000-3499	3.3	3.0	3.2
3500+	5.1	2.9	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is no significant difference between boy and girl in terms of monthly income groups except the income group Tk. 1500-1999. Table below shows the type of benefits received by the working children from the owners/employers and nature of payment of wage/salary.

Table 7.5 Nature of payment of wage and salary and type of benefits provided to working children by employers (Percent)

Benefits, nature of payment, deduction	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Type of benefits/facilities received						
Free food	39.0	21.1	62.9	26.6	38.2	35.2
Sleeping place/ place of stay	66.6	42.7	7.1	45.9	29.1	43.7
Overtime payment	10.9	33.9	29.3	2.5	39.3	18.9
Treatment facilities	39.2	15.3	2.1	48.9	8.7	30.1
Others	8.0	20.1	21.6	21.0	15.7	16.0
ii. Regular payment of wages/salary						
Paid regularly	73.8	70.2	78.7	65.2	85.0	76.1
No regular payment	11.7	14.2	16.9	12.7	5.8	10.1
Late payment	14.4	15.6	4.4	22.1	9.2	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Deduction of wages/salary for absence or other reasons	20.6	8.3	88.9	14.4	42.9	33.6

Note: *Type of benefits indicate multiple answers.

It appears from the Table 7.5 that 35.2 percent working children received free food, 43.7 percent sleeping place and 30.1 percent working children received treatment facilities. Only 18.9 percent of the total working children received overtime. It is also observed from the table that there some variations in respect of various benefits received by the working children among the districts.

76.1 percent working children received wages and salary regularly from the employers. In regard to regular payment of wages and salaries, there are some differences among the localities particularly in Chittagong district (65.2%). The above table also presents as to whether employers/owners penalised

the working children or deducted any wages/salary from their monthly salary due to absence or other reasons. About 33.6 percent working children reported that some penalties or deduction was done by the employers. The highest proportion of children (88.9%) of Patuakhali reported about the deduction of wages followed by Cox's Bazar (42.9%).

7.3 Nature of Working Condition

The distribution of working children by nature of working condition such as forced to work during sickness, work at night, carrying or lifting of heavy weight, forced to work at anytime irrespective of convenience and consent of working children etc. have been presented in Table 7.6 below.

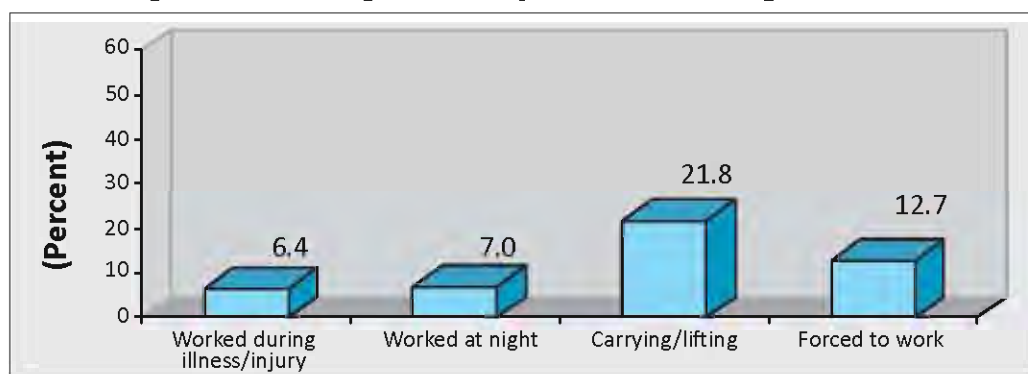
Table 7.6 Distribution of working children by nature of working condition and by district (Percent)

Nature of working condition	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Work during sickness	7.3	12.4	10.3	5.4	5.5	6.4
ii. Work at night						
Worked	9.8	13.1	13.2	3.1	7.0	7.0
Not worked	41.1	51.4	44.4	52.1	74.2	58.2
Sometimes	49.1	35.5	42.5	44.8	18.8	34.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Carrying or lifting of heavy weights	20.6	16.3	36.1	17.7	22.5	21.8
iv. Forced to work	15.9	27.4	13.9	5.9	15.2	12.7

About 6.4 percent children worked during their sickness. The proportion of working children worked at night is 7.0 percent. As high as 34.8 percent children sometimes worked at night. There are some differences in regard to work at night among the localities.

About 12.7 percent working children were forced or compelled to work at anytime irrespective of convenience and consent. The highest proportion (27.4%) of working children worked at anytime were found in Bagruna followed by Bagherhat district (15.9%). In regard to carrying or lifting of heavy weights by the working children, 21.8 percent working children informed that they carried or lifted heavy weights. Some variations are found among the localities in regard to carrying/lifting of heavy weights.

Figure 11: Working children by nature of working conditions



7.4 Living Condition/Arrangement

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of working children by place of living and sleep at night with whom by locality. It is seen from the table that the highest proportion (56.3%) of working children lived with parents at their home. The large majority (82.3%) of children in Patuakhali lived with their parents followed by Cox's Bazar (67.5%). The lowest proportion of children (18.4%) of Bagherhat lived with their parents due to obvious reasons (island area).

Table 7.7 Working children by place of living and sleep at night by locality (Percent)

Place of living & sleep at night	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Place of living						
With parents/At home	18.9	61.4	82.3	56.7	67.5	56.3
Employer's place	74.1	20.1	14.7	34.0	23.6	35.4
Outside rented house	1.9	13.9	1.2	5.5	6.9	5.1
Street/open place	2.9	4.6	0.8	2.7	1.9	2.3
Others	2.2	-	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Sleep at night with whom						
With family members	18.3	58.3	75.9	52.6	72.9	56.4
With fellow working children	66.0	37.0	17.1	43.9	17.5	35.0
With adult workers	6.5	-	2.6	2.6	5.8	4.6
Sleep alone	8.8	4.6	3.9	0.9	3.8	3.9
Others	0.4	-	0.5	-	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As high as 35.4 percent of the working children lived at employers' place or arrangements, and 5.1 percent lived outside from the dry fish establishment in a rented house. The proportion of children lived in street/open place is as high as 2.3 percent only. The percentage of working children sleep at night with fellow working children and with adult workers were 35.0 percent and 4.6 percent respectively. There are variations in regard to sleep at night with whom among the localities.

7.5 Work Imposed based on Qualitative Survey

In qualitative survey using semi-structured questions, information were also collect regarding work imposed to facilitate with the findings of the quantitative survey in terms of data analysis and presentation. Almost similar questions of the quantitative survey along with some additional ones were kept in the qualitative survey for collection of detailed information from the working children, employers, NGO workers, local elites etc. through personal interview and focus group discussions. It may be noted that the qualitative survey was undertaken in four areas out of the 5 areas/district and three FGDs were conducted, one from each district (Cox's Bazar, Patuakhali and Chittagong). Some key findings on work imposed/working condition based on qualitative survey have been presented in Table 7.8 below. If we compare these results with the corresponding data obtained through quantitative survey it will show the similar trend.

Table 7.8 Distribution of working children by job condition and district (Percent)

Nature of job condition	Borguna	Bagherhat	Patuakhali	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Compelled to work at anytime	3	30	5	7	45
ii. Forced to work longtime/ excessive hours	1	23	5	13	42
iii. work or carry/lifting heavy loads	-	4	-	5	9

(Contd.)

Nature of job condition	Borguna	Bagherhat	Patuakhali	Cox's Bazar	Total
iv. Compelled to work without protective wears	5	23	5	26	59
v. Compelled to work without safety measures or uncared situation	-	20	4	1	25
vi. Work during sickness	2	1	-	2	5
vii. No alternative without this work	-	4	1	20	25

Note: Qualitative Survey based on 69 children.

7.6 Child Health Care

The health condition, sickness, treatment and health care facility etc. of the working children by locality have been presented in Table 7.9 below.

Table 7.9 Distribution of working children by health condition and treatment facility (Percent)

Child health care measure	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Present health condition						
Better	87.1	76.4	94.7	92.9	84.6	88.3
Not good	12.9	23.6	5.3	7.1	15.4	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Health condition as compared to before						
Same as before	68.9	81.2	67.1	76.6	64.7	69.6
Better	14.3	6.3	24.7	10.1	25.0	18.1
Bad	9.0	7.8	1.2	7.6	3.6	5.7
Don't know	7.7	4.6	7.0	5.7	6.7	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Fallen sick at work place during working period	38.8	36.4	65.5	23.8	39.3	36.9
iv. Received treatment	-	-	3.7	2.6	3.8	2.7
v. Treatment cost paid by						
home Self	5.1	-	7.9	9.8	15.2	10.6
Parents	13.1	31.6	78.7	33.2	36.1	37.5
Owner/employer	79.5	68.4	13.4	57.1	48.0	51.1
Other	2.2	-	-	-	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

About 88.3 percent of the working children mentioned that their present health condition was better than before whereas 11.7 percent reported as not good. There are some differences in regard to health condition among the localities. On the other hand, only 69.6 percent working children reported that their health condition was same as before and as high as 5.7 percent working children mentioned worst.

It is also observed in the table that out of the total working children 36.9 percent working children fallen sick at work place during the period of work. About 2.7 percent working children who have ever been sick during their work period received treatment whereas 97.3 percent working children did not received any treatment. According to the working children, their treatment costs were mainly born by employers (51.1%) followed by parents (37.5%). Only 10.6 percent cases treatment costs were borned by the children themselves.



FREEDOM AND COERCION

This chapter presents data on other main indicators such as coercion under the menace of penalty, limited freedom, impossibility to leave employer and other dependency for identifying forms of forced labour of children in dry fish industry based on quantitative and qualitative surveys. Coercion is the second pillar of forced labour. It encompasses all the means used to force workers to enter a job, to work more or in difficult condition or to prevent them from leaving the employer. The list of indicators of coercion on which country lists were mainly based is the following:

- Threats, violence
- Isolation, confinement
- Dependency on employer
- Impossibility to leave employer
- Forced into criminal/illicit activities

The data about recruitment and working conditions of children have been presented in the previous chapters of this report. An attempt has been made to identify and estimate the forced labour of children in dry fish industry based on the various indicators of forced labour and presented in chapter 5.

8.1 Limited Freedom

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of working children by methods of contact with the family members, frequency of contact, freedom to go out of work place and freedom to quite or change a job i.e. impossibility to leave employer etc. Data on these issues have been presented in Table 8.1 based on quantitative survey.

Table 8.1 Working children by method of contact with family members and freedom to quit job

(Percent)

Freedom of contact, go out of work place, quit a job	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Method of contact with family members						
Don't contact	20.6	18.5	8.0	0.5	1.9	5.9
By visiting home	39.8	67.6	81.9	76.1	90.5	75.3
By telephone/ letter	30.2	13.9	4.5	2.0	2.9	8.2
Family member visit here	6.8	-	4.9	20.5	3.8	9.4
Others	2.6	-	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Frequency of contact						
Daily	11.6	67.8	79.6	50.8	74.1	57.1
Once in a week	12.2	9.5	14.2	36.5	14.1	20.8
Once in a month	76.1	22.7	6.2	12.7	11.8	22.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Freedom to go out of work place	20.6	55.0	61.9	35.1	60.8	45.5
iv. Freedom to quit the job/ change the job:						
Can quit/change	16.1	32.0	71.2	43.0	56.2	45.5
Can change job but not now	22.1	24.3	19.8	26.2	34.9	28.3
Cann't quit or change	61.8	43.6	8.9	30.8	8.9	26.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
v. Reason of not change or quit the job:						
Have to work in this season	38.9	47.0	28.8	34.5	49.2	40.5
Employer will not allow	19.3	20.4	18.3	16.7	8.1	14.8
Parents' restriction	12.8	11.6	46.2	18.8	19.3	18.4
Parents had taken loan/advance from employer	28.2	16.1	0.8	27.1	20.5	23.8
Other	0.8	4.9	5.9	2.9	2.9	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Regarding contact of working children with their family members, 5.9 percent working children could not communicate or contact with their family members. About 75.3 percent working children had contact with family members by visiting home followed by family members came to see them (9.4%). The data also reveal that the highest proportion (20.6%) of working children who were engaged in Dublarchor, Bagherhat had no contact or communication with their family members. The distribution

of working children by frequency of contact with their families is also seen in Table 8.1. It is found that 57.1 percent working children had a daily contact with family members whereas 20.8 percent working children had contact once in a week followed by once in a month (20.2%).

It is observed from the table that 45.5 percent working children enjoyed the freedom to go out of workplace whereas 54.5 could not go out of the work place. About 61.9 percent of the working children in Patuakhali district could not go out of workplace followed by Cox's Bazar (60.8%) may due to employers' restriction or geographical location (Sonadiadip). Some limited freedom was there due to isolation of areas and restriction imposed by the employers.

The distribution of working children aged 5 to 17 years by freedom to quit or change job is also seen in Table 8.1. As large as 45.5 percent of the total working children reported that they can quit or change the job. The situation of working children who were engaged on Dublarchor was quite different from the other areas. A very large proportion (61.8%) of them could not quit the job according to the working children of Bagherhat. There are some differences in regard to quit or change a job among the locality. Freedom to quit or change of job is the fundamental right of the according to labour laws but all working children could not enjoy the freedom. About 23.8 percent working children could not quit or change the job due to their parents had taken loan or advance from the employer. This is an interesting finding to identify the debt bondage child labourers. According to the working children, 14.8 percent children were unable to quit or change job as employer's will not allow, 18.4 percent because of parents restriction and 40.6 percent due to completion of season's work.

A comparative picture about contact of working children with their family members and freedom to go out of workplace as reported by the employers and the working children have been presented in Table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2 Comparison of methods of contact of working children with their family members and freedom to go out of workplace (Percent)

Item	Reported by	
	Employers	Working children
i. Method of contact		
No contact	4.3	5.9
Through employer	7.0	na
By visiting home	82.0	75.3
Over telephone/by letter	1.4	8.2
Family member comes	3.6	9.4
Through relative/non-relatives	0.8	-
Other	1.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0
ii. Freedom to go out of work place		
Can go out of work place	53.3	45.5
Can not go out	46.7	54.5
Total	100.0	100.0

It is found that the proportion of no contact/communication of working children with their family members as reported by the employers and the working children are 4.3 percent and 5.9 percent respectively which is fairly the same. There is also no big difference of data relating to freedom of working children to go out of work place as reported by owners/employers and the working children which are 53.3 percent and 45.5 percent respectively.

Detailed information were also collected about freedom of working children on various issues through qualitative survey which are presented in the following table.

Table 8.3 Distribution of working children by freedom of work by locality

Freedom by nature of work	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Can go out of work place	2	5	2	28	39
ii. Freedom to use free time & movement according to wishes	2	5	-	28	35
iii. Freedom to gossip/interact without others	7	3	2	28	40
iv. Feeling physically isolated from others Feel isolated	21	1	3	2	27
v. Feel free to communicate with family members	2	4	-	16	22
vi. Freedom to quit job	3	5	5	15	28
vii. Freedom to participate in social functions/recreational activities	12	2	2	28	44
viii. Freedom of spending money as per choice/needs	19	5	4	26	54

Data presented in the above table about different issues on freedom of the working children indicate interesting results. If we compare these results with the corresponding findings of the quantitative survey on different issues shows almost similar trend. Some difference are there may due to small number of respondents as well as response.

8.2 Dependency

Table 8.4 shows the nature of dependency of working children or their families on the employers/owners by locality. Data presented in this table are based on qualitative survey.

Table 8.4 Distribution of working children by nature of dependency on employers

Nature of dependency of working children	Borguna	Bagherhat	Patuakhali	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Paid in kind due to established control	1	-	-	4	5
ii. Isolation from family due to parents' decision	-	16	3	1	20
iii. Reasons of isolation: Due to poverty	-	4	1	-	5
To earn money	-	12	2	1	15
iv. Working children compelled to stay/live in risk/hazardous condition	-	10	1	1	12
v. Type of risk: Flood/tornados/cyclone	-	9	1	1	11
Isolated areas/no good treatment facility	-	1	-	-	1
vi. Family dependent on employers	-	1	3	21	25

As regard to wage payment in kind in order to create some dependency, only 5 out of 69 of the working children who were paid in kind. It may be noted here that the large majority (64 children) of the working children were paid in cash. As regard to forced/bound to buy groceries or other necessities from the employer's shop all working children had given negative reply and also mentioned that such facility/situation was not exist in dry fish areas. Working children were asked about hindering/opposing or convinced their parents by the employers for not to send them to

school. All of them replied as no or don't know. We have physically seen at the time of interview all working children did not feel comfortable to accept or answer such type of question.

As regard to working children facing isolation from their family due to their parents decision, as large as 20 working children replied that this was happening. 3 out of 69 working children has mentioned that their family member may loose job if they are not working in the establishments according to the qualitative survey. This is a small number but reveals a very strong mean of coercion applied on the children and their family by employers. No working children's family was found as share cropping in agriculture with the employers according to the working children based on qualitative survey. As regard to dependency for survival of working children's family on employer, 25 working children opined that their families were dependent on the employers.

8.3 Threat and Penalties

An attempt has been taken to collect information regarding specific threat and penalty to the working children such as punishment in form of no food, no cloth or no rest, violence and abuse etc. by the employer through quantitative and qualitative surveys. During the time of data collection and focus group discussion the survey teams were convinced that there were no significant incidence of threat and penalty imposed/occurred by the employers to the working children.

As regard to abuses faced by the working children at workplace, about 8.2 percent children were reported to have been abused by their employers. The proportion of not abused working children was as high as 91.8 percent. Among the abused working children 71.6 percent were beaten or scolded, 17.7 percent were rebuked by owners/employers and 6.9 percent were sexually abused. As high as 33.6 percent working children reported about deduction of their wage/salary as penalty. Patuakhali was highest (88.9%) followed by Cox's Bazar (42.9%).

As regard to punishment (worked without cloth or food or rest) only 3.3 percent working children in Dublarchor (Bagherhat) had faced such punishment. Information on child abuse are questionable. Both in focus group discussion and through child interview, the survey teams were unable to collect real situation on child abuse and recorded what the working children or the employers have said. But verbal abuse is very much common and used by the employers. Table 8.5 below shows the distribution of working children by type of abuse and locality.

Table 8.5 Working children by type of abuse

(Percent)

Victim of violence/faced abuse	Bagherhat	Borguna	Patuakhali	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Total
i. Victim of violence/faced abuse						
Victim of violence/abused	10.5	3.2	5.7	5.4	10.0	8.2
ii. Type of abuse (among the 8.2%)						
Beaten/scolding by owner/employers	73.1	-	78.8	39.9	83.5	71.6
Sexually abused	12.3	48.6	-	10.7	2.8	6.9
Rebuked	7.9	51.4	21.2	49.4	9.3	17.7
Other	6.7	-	-	-	4.3	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Deduction of wages/salary or penalty due to absence or other						
Deducted	20.6	8.3	88.4	14.4	42.9	33.6
Not deducted	79.4	91.7	11.1	85.6	57.1	66.4



LESSONS LEARNT

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has a long experience in undertaking large scale sample establishment surveys as well as pilot surveys and even it has enough experience for collection of data on hazardous child labour sectors or establishments like automobile engineering/workshops, battery re-charging and re-cycling, welding establishments etc. The pilot survey on dry fish industry was bit different from other such industry or establishment due to its nature and location of the activity. Drying of fish has been identified as a hazardous activity for the children and also considered as worst forms of child labour sector. A number of lessons learnt to overcome the limitations, particularly for developing sampling frame, finalization of the questionnaires, identify form of forced labour and method of estimation of forced labour of children in dry fish industry in Bangladesh.

9.1 Procedures Followed to Develop Survey Methodology

There was no readily available list of dry fish establishments (Khola/Khilla/Killa/Dry fish camp) which would be used as sampling frame for selection of sample to conduct the quantitative survey in dry fish industry. BBS prepared a list of dry fish establishments using a simple "Listing form" from the five selected districts through its field offices (Upazila Statistical Office). We did not have any clear idea about the type of dry fish establishments (in terms of physical structure, persons engaged or operation). We learnt from the field that the dry fish operation units are called differently as Khilla or Killa or Khola or dry fish camp/sutki mohal in one area to another. BBS has given a operational definition of dry fish establishment based on number of persons engaged and its operation structure.

As a part of usual practice for finalization of the questionnaire, BBS has conducted field pre-test at Banskali Upazila in Chittagong district which is a very large spot for drying of fish. This field pretest has helped not only for finalization of questionnaire but also helped in overall preparation of survey methodology.

9.2 Recruitment of Workers and Payment of Wages & Salary

Recruitment mechanism is one of the key indicators for identifying forced labour of children. Recruitment process of workers especially working children for Dublarchor was quite different from other areas. Recruiters/middlemen play a vital role for recruitment of working children. False promises are key element of recruitment. The recruitment of workers for other areas is fairly transparent. Generally, there is no need to use/engage recruiters/middleman for recruitment. Substantial number of adult women and children of both sexes voluntarily come to fish drying areas in every morning and walk around in search of work. The employers employ them according to their needs as per the prevailing wage rates of that particular area. Most of the employers/owners generally pay the same wage rates. The daily wage rates in Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Patuakhali and Borguna were as follows:

Adult male workers	: Tk. 175-200
Adult female workers	: Tk. 80-100
Working children	: Tk. 40-50

In addition, each worker gets some quantity of fish valued about Tk. 25-30. It may be noted that the adult female workers were claimed about the wage discrimination between adult male and adult female worker. It was also heard from the employers and the workers that sometimes working children return home due to lack of work. The number of monthly salaried workers or contract workers for the whole fishing seasons (6-7 months) were less in these areas. The proportion of girl workers was significant. A good number of adolescent girls were also seen in each and every Khola/khilla in Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Patuakhali areas. Parents or relatives keep an eye and ensure protection of their daughters/nearest and other young children. These areas, children were fairly protected. Sometimes, different types of abuses take place due to various reasons and these were mostly resolved of the interferences by employers and local elites. Children feels isolation in these areas does not arise. But in Dublarchor (Bagherhat) boys feel isolation because most of them are not from the fisher community and recruited individually and are sent to a remote island with unknown people. This situation makes it more difficult for them to find friends and protectors. Their social isolation increase vulnerability to abuse.

A large proportion (more than 50%) of workers including working children are Rohingas in Nazirartek (Cox's Bazar). Rohingas in particular engage the entire family in this dry fish activity. The supply of cheap labour is due to Rohingas (Refugees, illegal migrants from Myanmar).



9.3 CASE STUDIES

A brief stories of three working children are narrated below as an example on their socio-economic background and working conditions in dry fish industry based on qualitative survey.

Salina, 12 years girl (Nazirartek)

My father is a fisherman. We have three brothers and two sisters. My parents are alive. My father works in other khola as a seasonal contract labour. My elder brother is also work in dry fish activity. My mother and young sister Renu also work time to time. We live in nearby Kutubdia para. We have a own Kutcha house. I come with my brother and sometimes with my parents. My brother take care of me. I work every day from morning to evening (7am to 5.30 pm approximately). Mainly, I do sorting and drying of fishes. Sometimes I also do fish processing (cutting of fish) and my finger gets hurt by fish nail/bones. It is very painful. Supervisor scolding us when we take a small rest under the scaffolding and he beaten me twice as yet. I get Tk. 40 per day with some quantity of fish. For last 3 years I am working in dry fish industry. In the off season I collect shell with my brother. Work is not always available. I can play that time with other girls in our para. Sometimes I go to the sea beach with the girls of my age. We do not go far away on the beach because there had guys who trap girls.



Rentu, 11 years old boy (Nazirartek)

I came here from Noakhali with my distant relative. This is my second time in Nazirartek. My father is a day labourer. We have five brothers and sisters. My elder sister got married and another sister works as domestic servant. I went to school and read upto class two. I could not continue schooling due to poverty. I work on the khola with other children on daily basis. I am getting Tk. 40-50 per day with some quantity of fish. After drying the surplus fish (after own consumption), I sell it to the buyer (street buyer). There is no problem here about work. There are number of supervisors as well as employers of different kholas knows me. If I work hard, then getting work on khola is very easy for everyday. I work on different khola depending on availability of work. Usually I work in the same khola for long time. On an average 2-3 days in a month, there is no work or unable to manage work and remain idle. When I don't have any work I take rest and go to sea beach side and have fun with other children.

The dry fish activities and the work environment here is familiar and habituated to me. In first year I feel uncomfortable. My fingers got swollen and bleed. But now I am experienced and careful about fish bones especially of loitta fish. I got fever this season. I could not work for four days. I took medicine from the pharmacy.

I live with other boys in a long thatched house. We pay Tk. 30 per head for monthly rent. We cook our food ourselves. My distant relative is my local guardian and he time to time enquires about me. I can save money. At the end of the season I shall save Tk. 6,000-7,000. I send money to my parents through my distant relative. Employer or the supervisor rebarks more or less everyday without any reason. It is a common phenomenon to us. One day I am beaten up by supervisor for taking rest under the scaffolding.



Rina, 11 years old girl (Banskhali)

I work on Banskhali dry fish khola with my parents. I come on the khola with my parents. They arrange work for me. Most of the days I work on piece rate basis for cleaning and sorting of fishes. Mother comes to me and take me to employer/supervisor for taking my wages at the end of the day. Sometimes we are working on the same khola. My father is a seasonal contract worker. My mother works as daily basis. My parents keep an eye and ensure my protection. I work with so many girl children of our village. We do not feel any difficulty here. Time to time supervisor monitors the progress of work and also give threat of beating. Our village is little far (1-1.5km) from here. I take mid-day meal (lunch) with my parents. In the morning my parents bring our cooked lunch in a pot. Parents don't bring me when work is not available for me. Sometimes I come with the parents on the khola without work and my father put me to the fish unloading site for collection of fish.

I understand, the employers are not bad but the boys work with us make the adolescent girls life difficult. They speak obscene words. It is difficult to put complain to the employer. My mother always advice me for properly wearing of cloths. I am working here for last three seasons and know how to protect ourselves. As we are poor so we can not protest strongly against violence. But now I am experienced and careful about fish bones, especially of loitta fish.

9.4 Focus Group Discussions

As a part of collection of qualitative information on dry fish industry particularly on recruitment mechanisms of working children, working conditions, freedom, dependency of working children, child abuse, protection and exploitation of children, wages and salaries etc. three focus group discussions were conducted at three different places namely at Nazirartek (Cox's Bazar), Banskali (Chittagong) and Kalapara (Patuakhali). A number of owners/employers, NGO worker, local public representative, elites and working children were invited to participate in the focus group discussions. Some parents/guardians of working children were also present in focus group discussions. The outcomes of the focus group discussions are briefly explained below:

At Nazirartek, Cox's Bazar:

Nazirartek is the largest spot where fish is being dried in the south eastern part of the country. Near about 25000-30000 workers constituting of men, women and children were engaged in more than 1000 kholas at Nazirartek. It is in ward no. 1 of the Cox's Bazar municipality. On the khola most workers are adult men, women and children of both sexes. There are more girls than boys among working children and they are employed on daily basis. Working time is generally 8 a.m to 5 p.m. It is not necessary to work at night here. Work is not available everyday and depend on weather condition and supply of fish (catch or arrival of fishing boats/trawlers). Workers are mostly from local areas (Kutubdia, Ukhia, Moheshkhali, Cox's Bazar) and substantial number are from Rohingya community.

The focus group discussion was held in a restaurant (big tea stall) located at Nazirartek dry fishing spot at 4 p.m. The restaurant was a long thatched structure where about 30-40 people can take food together. This restaurant is used as eating place for both the workers and supervisors of the dry fish establishments. Concerned persons were invited on previous day of the discussion.

A total of 26 people were attended in the discussion meeting. Of which 8 were employers/owners, 3 parents/guardians, four local elites, 2 adult male workers, one NGO worker, two fish traders and six were working children. Foods and tea were served and honorarium was also paid to them. The discussion meeting was very lively. Employers, parents, local elites, children took part in the discussion. Opinions of the employers, NGO worker, local elites and the parents of the working children on specific issues (based on pre-structured questions) were recorded. Working children were also took part to put their opinion on specific issues too. Some general issues on dry fish activity were also discussed in the meeting.

As regard to recruitment of working children at Nazirartek everybody opined that there is no need of middleman for recruitment of working children. Working children come voluntarily in every day for work or looking for work. Recruitment, wage rates and payment of wages and salary are transparent in Nazirartek. No force is applied to the working children to work at anytime and for excess work. False promises are not required for recruitment of working children.

In regard to free movement and contact with families, everybody replied that these issues are not applicable there. More than 85 percent children lives with their families and rest of the children can contact with their family over mobile phone on payment or can go home whenever they want. Even children enjoy free time to gossip with other fellow workers or relatives. Nazirartek is an open place, working children are not isolated and they can move from one khola to another even the whole area. Child abuse at Nazirartek is not serious according to the employers, NGO worker and local elites. Rebuke, scolding and even light beaten up by supervisors or employers etc. are not considered as violence to working children according to most of the participants. They opined that these are the part of the culture or practice. Children do not mind or take these seriously. Regarding sexual abuses particularly of adolescent girls, employers, parents, and the local elites i.e. every body agreed in

principle that such type of incidence (rape or illegitimate pregnancy) are happened time to time at Nazirartek. They have also mentioned that some actions were taken against these crimes. It is necessary to mention here that there are two management committees functioning at Nazirartek. Every year complaints of rape or other serious form of child abuse come to the management committee for trail/justice.

Apart from the focus group discussion, we have also talked to the management committee (secretary and some members) on overall working conditions at Nazirartek. The management committee members informed us that the major role of the committee is to look after the working environment and protect the interest of the businessmen as well as the workers. There is a permanent office of the management committee at Nazirartek. According to the committee members, they tried to solve problems like sexual abuses, physical torture or non-payment of wages and salaries etc.

At Banskali, Chittagong:

The second focus group discussion was held at Banskali in Chittagong district. There were a good number of large kholas/khillas (50 or more persons engaged) at Banskali. About 6000-10000 people were engaged in dry fish activities there. Similar to Nazirartek, a focus group discussion was held at the office of a big khola (a big firm house used for seating, sleeping and stores) at 5 P.M. 21 persons were present in the discussion meeting of which 7 were owners/employers. A union parishad member and a primary school teacher were also present. The main fish drying spot at Banskali is located in two sides of the canal. Workers were largely from local areas. Some were came from Noakhali, Feni and Brahmanbaria districts. At the beginning, the objective of the research study was explained to them and general discussion on the problems and prospects of the dry fish industry were came up for the sake of well participation. After the general discussion, questions on various issues such as recruitment process of working children, working conditions, wages and salaries, freedom of working children, violence, contact with family members etc. were discussed in detailed.

As regards to recruitment of working children, employers opined that working children were engaged mainly on daily basis. They come voluntarily in every day morning and work from 7 a.m. to 5 or 5.30 pm. At the end of the day, they were paid according to the contract. They have also mentioned that, sometimes they employed working children on piece rate basis particularly for sorting of fish or processing of fish (for removal of Prawn's head per kilogram). We find this statement was true during the data collection for quantitative survey. No false promises or any kind of deceptive technique has taken place at the time of recruitment.

Wages and salaries are paid in competitive and prevailing rates based on experience and capability. These are very transparent according to the employers, parents and the local elites. But gender-wise wage discrimination was there. They have mentioned the reasons for such discrimination. In case of seasonal contract working children, employers sometimes penalised the working children by deduction of salary (more than double of their daily wage) due to absent from work for unacceptable reason.

Regarding child abuse, rebuking and scolding are not considered as abuse of children according to the opinion of the employers and local elites. Parents did not put any opinion on this regard. It was indeed, they were also agreed with the opinion of the employers and others. Seriously beaten up and other type of violence occasionally happened at Banskali and the parents/guardians had complaints

against the violators to the local representative/community leader for justice. They have agreed on occasional sexual harassment (to the bit fair looking adolescent girls) and frequent evetising the girls. At the time of general discussion, advance payment to the working children's parents, dadon etc were also came up in the discussion. Some employers said that, in some cases, advance was given to the parents of working children and that advances were realised regularly form their payments as per ontract.

At Kalapara, Patuakhali

The third focus group discussion had taken place at Kalapara in Patuakhali district. A total of 17 participants: employers, owners, parents, local elites, (village leader, primary school teacher) fish traders, NGO worker and the working children attended in the discussion meeting. Like in other places (non-island areas), most of the working children were employed on daily basis. Few unpaid working children were also found in this area. A good number of small khilla (less than 10 persons engaged) were operated at Kalapara upazila by family members with or without hired workers. Children from very poor family as well as from the fisher community come voluntarily for work and searching for work. The owners/employers do not have any headache to find the cheap child labour for work. Working children are always available in all the times. A good number of children come for searching of work, as results, recruitment of working children is not an issue at Kalapara.

Employers, parents and the adult workers as well opined that children generally work for usual working hours (morning to evening). Payments are also given for overtime work (cash or in kind). Children are not forced to work at anytime or for excessive work. Wages and salaries are paid as per prevailing rates of the area. Parents are not disagree with the opinion of the employers/owners. The local elites mentioned that they never heard any serious complain against the employers/owners regarding payments, force to work and significant violence against working children. The NGO worker mentioned that the work environment is not healthy for the children and their wage rate is too low for the hard work under a relentless sun. He also mentioned about violence and sexual harassment. The parents, employers and the local elites opined that sexual abuse (rape, acting of love etc.) is a rear event. When disclose that sexual harassment, appropriate actions were taken by the community. They opined that the work environment is not bad for the children in Kalapara but not good for child health due to nature of work. Every body opined in the meeting that children should not be employed in dry fish activity which considered as hazardous works.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Forced and bonded labour of children is an unconditional worst forms of child labour according to the ILO Convention No. 182. With a questionnaire based on query on living and working conditions of children and their recruitment mechanism etc. is not easy to identify the forms of forced labour of children and develop a method of estimation for any sector or industry where a good number of children are engaged. Like other hazardous child labour sectors/industries, the dry fish industry operates by a significant proportion of cheap child labourers. Although the nature of work in dry fish industry is the same in all the areas, the living and working conditions, recruitment mechanisms, freedom of work/movement etc. are different from one place to another especially for those dry fish establishments are located in isolated areas (Dublarchor, Sonadia dip). It is observed that the forms of forced labour of children in dry fish industry is mainly dependent on the locations of the activities.

The recruitment procedures, living and working conditions of children on Dublarchor and Sonadia dip (islands) are almost different from the main land areas. In significant cases, middleman/recruiters do the recruitment for the owner/employers (Bohaddars/Majhis). Middleman are necessary to lure boys under false promises to engage them for a season from the job seekers (primarily floating job seekers) of greater Chittagong district. Free movement and freedom of work is seriously restricted in Dublarchor, while other areas of dry fish plants have no such restrictions.

In contrast, in Cox's Bazar (Nazirartek), Chittagong (Banskhali) and Patuakhali and Borguna (Kalapara and Golachipa) the recruitment of working children or employing of children/adult workers (men, women and children) is fairly transparent. Terms of employment are clearly defined, and workers are paid as promised with prevailing rates. They are not tied and they voluntarily come to work everyday and the use of professional recruiters is unnecessary there.

The living and working conditions of working children especially for dulabangas (outsiders or termed 'bedeshis') i.e. those who are not recruited from the fishermen community are found worse compared to the other working children in Dublarchor.

Overall, the criteria or the indicators of forced labour of children are more profound in Dublarchor or Sonadia dip as compared to the other areas. As a result, the incidence of forced labour of children in Dularchar is relatively higher from the rest of the areas.

Based on the findings of the quantitative and qualitative surveys including focus group discussions and lessons learnt the following recommendations may be considered for prevention and rehabilitation of working children particularly forced labour of children:

No child (under 18 years) should be allowed to work in dry fish industry the hazardous work particularly in Dublarchar, an isolated area which affect for forced labour of children

Trade license should be issued/provided to the owners/employers of the dry fish establishments as well as to the Bohaddars with the condition of not employing any children under 18 years old.

Recruitment of children for dry fish industry should be prohibited and discourage through increasing social awareness and protection by local government as dry fish industry itself is a hazardous activity and for prevention of forced labour.

The concerned government agencies such as Labour Inspectors (Directorate of Labour), different law enforcing agencies (Police, Navy, Coast Guard) should monitor the situation of child's work in dry fish industry. Necessary actions such as carrying out raids, holding meetings with owners/employers on living and working conditions especially for working children for prevention as well as for improving the working conditions in dry fish industry.

Different short, medium and long term strategies and programmes should be planned and implemented to eliminate various forms of child labour from all the sectors.

The media (both print and electronic media) can play a very vital role for prevention of all forms of child labour. The media may highlight the insights of forced labour of children and their forms.

The government and the media may take initiative for increasing awareness of child works and forced labour of children in the beginning of the dry fishing season (October-March) at national and local levels (coastal districts/dry fishing areas). It is worthwhile to mention here that a couple of national daily newspapers such as the Prothom Alo has published a detailed report about working children in dry fish industry on Dublarchor on 21 February, 2010. Many facts were exposed in this report. The report has pointed out the recruitment mechanism, working and living conditions of working children and slavery type behavior with the children by employers etc. According to that report, nine children were rescued on 17 February, 2010 and a total of 86 children so far rescued as yet from the Dublar

Chor according to the Coast Guard source of Mongla west zone. The Daily Ittefaq reported on stop of child labour from Dublarchor dated 25 March, 2010. According to the report, the Prodipon and the Child Labour Watch Forum jointly organised a press conference at Reporters Unity and demanded to the government to stop child labour on Dublarchor. The Dainik Naya Diganta reported about the conditions of 25000 fishermen on Dublarchor dated 6 February, 2010.

'Bahaddar pass' should be issued with the conditions of not employing any working children under 18 years of old. For elimination of child labour particularly forced child labour the following rehabilitation programmes may be taken into consideration:

- i. Identify the forced labour of children and prepare a list of the forced labour by locality and send to the local authorities such Directorate of Women and Children Affairs, Local Education Office, Local Government and return them back to their parents (if they have family) and those children do not have any family (vagabond/street children etc.) send them to the rehabilitation centres.
- ii. Appropriate programmes may be taken up such as for enrolling them to school or imparting craftsmen training or on various trades based on their interest or engaged them to income generating activities in consultation with them or their parents.
- iii. Micro-credit facilities may be provided to the families of the forced child labour so that children can be freed from any forms of forced labour (either debt bondage or advance etc.).
- iv. A separate well designed NGO programme may be launched for rehabilitation of these forced labour of children.
- v. Those children do not have parents/family send them to the Government rehabilitation centers.
- vi. The well off society or institutions should come forward to rehabilitate them and for this, proper motivation and publicity are be to needed.
- vii. Developed an appropriate tool(s) to estimate forced labour of children based on experiences gained through the research studies conducted in various countries of the world.



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STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1 Distribution of dry fish establishments by ownership and location

Type of ownership of establishment	Location					
	Separate location		Adjacent or household premises		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Individual/family owned	1600	82.0	153	94.9	1753	83.0
Partnership	351	18.0	8	5.1	359	17.0
Total	1951	100.0	161	100.0	2112	100.0

Table 2 Distribution of dry fish establishments by ownership and district

District	ownership					
	Individual/family owned		Partnership		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bagherhat	465	26.5	65	18.2	530	25.1
Borguna	94	5.3	8	2.3	102	4.8
Chittagong	92	5.2	132	36.8	224	10.6
Cox's Bazar	728	41.5	143	40.0	872	41.3
Patuakhali	374	21.4	10	2.7	384	18.2
Total	1753	100.0	359	100.0	2112	100.0

Table 3 Number of persons engaged by sex and ownership

District	ownership								
	Individual/family owned			Partnership			Total		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Number									
Bagherhat	16002	14489	1513	570	570	0	16572	15059	1513
Borguna	928	657	271	93	55	38	1020	711	309
Chittagong	5090	3590	1500	4333	2877	1460	10723	7763	2960
Cox's Bazar	19311	11903	7408	3728	2226	1502	23040	14130	8910
Patuakhali	3479	2854	625	146	105	41	3626	2959	667
Total	44811	33493	11318	10169	7128	3041	54980	40622	14358
Percent									
Bagherhat	100.0	90.5	9.5	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	90.9	9.1
Borguna	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	69.7	30.3
Chittagong	100.0	70.5	29.5	100.0	66.3	33.7	100.0	72.4	27.6
Cox's Bazar	100.0	61.6	38.4	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	61.3	38.7
Patuakhali	100.0	82.0	18.0	100.0	71.9	28.1	100.0	81.6	18.4
Total	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	70.1	29.9	100.0	73.9	26.1

Table 4 Distribution of working children by age group and sex

Age and sex		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
		Number					
Boy	05-09	16	9	102	273	61	460
	10-14	525	93	1022	1277	268	3187
	15-17	893	32	803	576	277	2581
	Total	1434	134	1928	2126	606	6228
Girl	05-09	6	0	0	201	28	235
	10-14	10	14	304	556	45	929
	15-17	22	0	75	211	18	326
	Total	38	14	379	968	92	1491
Total	05-09	22	9	102	473	89	696
	10-14	535	108	1327	1833	313	4116
	15-17	914	32	878	788	295	2907
	Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
		Percent					
Boy	05-09	1.1	6.8	5.3	12.8	10.0	7.4
	10-14	36.6	69.5	53.0	60.1	44.2	51.2
	15-17	62.3	23.7	41.7	27.1	45.7	41.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Girl	05-09	16.1	.0	.0	20.7	30.9	15.8
	10-14	25.9	100.0	80.2	57.4	49.3	62.3
	15-17	58.0	.0	19.8	21.8	19.8	21.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	05-09	1.5	6.2	4.4	15.3	12.8	9.0
	10-14	36.4	72.4	57.5	59.2	44.9	53.3
	15-17	62.1	21.4	38.1	25.5	42.3	37.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5 Distribution of employers methods of recruitment of children and district (Percent)

District	Method of recruitment of child workers						
	Through child workers friends/ relatives	Through other workers	Self contract (child worker himself)	At the request of their parents	Through local recruiters supplier	Through peer group	Others
Bagherhat	13.9	26.1	36.6	68.0	16.6	1.5	-
Borguna	-	9.2	86.4	47.9	2.1	-	-
Chittagong	15.2	21.8	37.6	16.4	18.4	6.6	0.8
Cox's Bazar	8.6	11.1	60.9	44.9	4.2	2.4	0.7
Patuakhali	36.0	49.4	59.9	66.6	20.4	2.0	14.6
Total	15.3	23.0	53.4	52.0	11.7	2.4	3.1

Note: Multiple choice

Table 6 Distribution of employers/owner by type of children recruited for dry fish establishments (Percent)

District	Type of children recruited by employers					Total
	Run away from home/separated children	Vagabond/street children	Seasonal job seeker	Children of fisher community	Others	
Bagherhat	0.8	9.5	69.5	19.2	1.1	100.0
Borguna	-	-	88.4	4.6	6.9	100.0
Chittagong	6.5	8.7	76.7	-	8.1	100.0
Cox's Bazar	0.6	3.8	66.5	28.8	0.4	100.0
Patuakhali	-	4.8	30.0	63.0	2.1	100.0
Total	1.1	5.7	62.7	28.4	2.0	100.0

Table 7 Distribution of employers/owners by reasons for employing children in dry fish establishments and by district (Percent)

Reasons for employing children	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Contract with parents of the children	9.1	2.1	-	4.9	10.2	6.3
Advance payment to their parents	12.2	6.1	2.3	28.4	9.4	17.0
Suitable for work	43.4	73.3	72.3	62.6	72.7	61.1
Obedience/suitable for any work	34.2	11.6	24.6	3.8	7.8	14.8
Others	1.1	6.9	0.8	0.3	-	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8 Distribution of employers/owners incurred expenditure for recruitment of children by district (Percent)

District	Expenditure incurred for recruitment			Money paid to whom			
	Expenditure incurred	No expenditure	Total	Parents of the child workers	Supplier/recruiter	Others	Total
Bagherhat	21.0	79.0	100.0	66.7	9.1	24.2	100.0
Borguna	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Chittagong	15.3	84.7	100.0	17.8	62.8	19.3	100.0
Cox's Bazar	12.2	87.8	100.0	56.7	41.7	1.6	100.0
Patuakhali	8.9	91.1	100.0	41.0	33.1	25.9	100.0
Total	13.5	86.5	100.0	52.7	32.5	14.8	100.0

Table 9 Distribution of owners/employers provided accommodation to the working children and place where child workers sleep at night

(Percent)

District	Owners/employers provide living accommodation for workers		Location/place where child workers sleep at night						
	Provided accommodation	No accommodation	Total	In sleeping barrack/shade with other workers	With their parents/family at home	Outside establishment according to children's choice	With adult workers in the establishment premises	Others	Total
Bagherhat	74.6	25.4	100.0	60.1	28.1	6.5	3.1	2.3	100.0
Borguna	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Chittagong	44.8	55.2	100.0	38.5	61.5	-	-	-	100.0
Cox's Bazar	35.4	64.6	100.0	28.3	66.3	3.7	1.8	-	100.0
Patuakhali	41.4	58.6	100.0	20.5	42.0	34.9	2.0	0.6	100.0
Total	45.7	54.3	100.0	34.6	53.4	9.5	1.9	0.7	100.0

Table 10 Distribution of owners/employers provided protection wears and taken health care measures for sickness of working children

(Percent)

District	Provide protection wears to the children			Health care measures taken for sickness of child workers					
	Provided	Not provided	Total	Nothing	Send them to the doctor	Release then from work	Provide monetary help	Others	Total
Bagherhat	30.6	69.4	100.0	10.5	48.6	24.9	15.0	1.1	100.0
Borguna	10.5	89.5	100.0	25.4	38.9	35.7	-	-	100.0
Chittagong	35.5	64.5	100.0	5.0	86.6	4.5	-	3.9	100.0
Cox's Bazar	20.9	79.1	100.0	24.4	37.9	22.8	13.7	1.1	100.0
Patuakhali	14.4	85.6	100.0	4.6	22.3	59.1	14.0	-	100.0
Total	23.2	76.8	100.0	15.3	43.0	28.7	12.0	1.2	100.0

Table 11 Daily hours worked and number of days worked in a week by working children (Percent)

Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
i. Daily hours worked						
< 8	2.2	9.2	0.8	0.8	4.4	2.2
9-10	65.5	90.8	91.3	73.1	94.3	77.8
11-12	25.2	-	8.0	25.0	1.2	17.7
13-15	6.4	-	-	1.1	-	2.1
16+	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average	10.3	8.5	9.3	10.0	9.3	9.8
ii. No. of days worked per week						
< 5	1.5	2.1	11.3	0.8	-	2.0
5	1.8	-	9.8	32.9	5.3	15.9
6	32.8	23.1	14.7	26.0	20.1	25.3
7	63.8	74.8	64.2	40.4	74.6	56.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.3
iii. Allow break-time during working hours						
Allows break-time	86.7	80.5	92.0	89.9	97.5	90.3
Not allowed	13.3	19.5	8.0	10.1	2.5	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12 Monthly income of working children and mode of payment of wage/salary by district (Percent)

Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
i. Monthly average wage/earning (Tk)						
Average	1,653	1,776	1,262	1,834	2,107	1,775
Minimum	1,263	1,512	890	1,314	1,457	1,292
Maximum	2,044	2,041	1,635	2,355	2,756	2,258
ii. Mode of payment of wage/salary						
In cash	98.5	100.0	84.3	95.6	94.8	95.2
In kind	-	-	-	3.4	-	1.4
Both in cash and kind	1.5	-	15.7	1.0	5.2	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Provided free food or at subsidized price						
At free/subsidized price	64.0	8.2	25.7	37.6	27.9	39.8
No free /subsidized food	36.0	91.8	74.3	62.4	72.1	60.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13 Distribution of owner/employer by allowing working children for schooling, method of contact and child abuse

(Percent)

	Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Allowed child workers for schooling	Yes	29.4	16.2	65.9	45.9	20.8	37.9
	No	70.6	83.8	34.1	54.1	79.2	62.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of contact with family members	No contact	10.6	-	-	1.9	4.7	4.3
	Contact through employers	20.1	4.6	0.8	2.6	3.0	7.0
	Go home to visit their families	55.0	95.4	81.2	93.2	91.0	82.0
	Contact over telephone/letter	4.9	-	-	-	0.8	1.4
	Contact through relatives/others	2.3	-	1.5	0.2	-	0.8
	Family members visit them	4.9	-	16.5	1.4	-	3.6
	Others	2.3	-	-	0.8	0.6	1.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Allowed child workers to meet with outside people	Yes	34.8	36.5	49.3	58.3	74.2	53.3
	No	65.2	63.5	50.7	41.7	25.8	46.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Abused/harassed at work place	Yes	1.5	-	-	0.9	-	0.8
	No	98.5	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Abuse/harassed by whom	By adult worker	-	-	-	19.3	-	9.7
	Co-child worker	50.0	-	-	-	-	24.9
	Local terrors	50.0	-	-	-	-	24.9
	Others	-	-	-	80.7	-	40.5
	Total	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0

Table 14 Distribution of working children by ownership of their dwelling and type of structure of main dwelling

Item		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
		Number					
i. Ownership of dwelling	owned	1264	139	1750	1799	426	5378
	rented	174	5	442	1198	193	2012
	rent free	23	5	103	53	3	186
	employers house	10	-	-	18	5	34
	others	-	-	12	27	70	109
	Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
ii. Type of dwelling	kutcha	1292	142	1970	2439	619	6461
	semi pacca	85	-	182	155	36	457
	pacca	4	-	11	16	7	38
	jupri & others	90	7	145	485	37	763
	Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
		Percent					
i. Ownership of dwelling	owned	85.9	93.6	75.8	58.1	61.1	69.7
	rented	11.8	3.1	19.2	38.7	27.6	26.1
	rent free	1.5	3.3	4.4	1.7	.5	2.4
	employers house	0.7	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.4
	others	-	-	0.5	0.9	10.0	1.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Type of dwelling	kutcha	87.8	95.3	85.4	78.8	88.7	83.7
	semi pacca	5.8	-	7.9	5.0	5.1	5.9
	pacca	0.3	-	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5
	jupri & others	6.1	4.7	6.3	15.7	5.3	9.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15 Distribution of working children by their household utility services/facilities and by district

(Percent)

Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
tube well	65.7	47.3	96.9	94.5	94.7	88.8
pond/river/cannel	24.9	52.7	2.8	4.5	5.0	8.9
well	-	-	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
supply water	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
others	9.4	-	-	0.4	-	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
kerosene	76.6	90.3	73.0	83.6	69.3	78.0
electricity	22.4	9.7	27.0	15.8	29.5	21.5
others	1.0	-	-	0.6	1.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
sanitary	12.1	7.9	8.6	14.7	15.3	12.3
pacca (water sealed)	13.7	12.6	11.0	5.7	3.5	8.7
kuccha/bucket toilet	71.9	76.4	76.1	50.6	68.6	64.4
open space	2.4	3.1	4.3	28.9	12.6	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 16 Distribution of households of working children having selected amenities/assets by district

(Percent)

Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Radio	50.6	27.8	20.1	12.2	25.5	23.4
TV	6.4	5.0	11.4	3.9	1.4	6.4
Fan	9.9	8.0	14.1	10.3	25.9	12.7
Sewing machine	1.0	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.4
Bi-cycle	7.8	-	1.0	2.3	0.7	2.8
Boat	3.5	27.9	0.4	3.8	37.9	6.3
Rickshaw/Van	23.6	28.1	8.8	1.3	1.0	8.3
Mobile Phone	28.9	26.1	4.1	31.2	30.3	22.5
Tube-well	14.3	10.9	19.0	10.7	15.2	14.3
Clock	35.5	52.8	33.1	30.0	11.5	30.7
Cow/goat	54.8	50.0	44.1	6.6	26.0	29.6
Nothing	16.2	15.5	30.3	47.7	15.8	33.0
Landless	28.1	21.7	27.2	46.2	58.7	37.7
0.01-0.49	46.5	64.4	59.4	52.4	35.1	52.1
0.50-0.99	9.7	9.3	11.8	1.0	3.3	6.3
1.00-1.49	7.5	-	1.6	0.1	1.6	2.1
1.50+	8.1	4.6	-	0.3	1.4	1.9

Table 17 Distribution of households of working children having own land by district

(Percent)

Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Nothing	16.2	15.5	30.3	47.7	15.8	33.0
Landless	28.1	21.7	27.2	46.2	58.7	37.7
0.01-0.49	46.5	64.4	59.4	52.4	35.1	52.1
0.50-0.99	9.7	9.3	11.8	1.0	3.3	6.3
1.00-1.49	7.5	-	1.6	0.1	1.6	2.1
1.50+	8.1	4.6	-	0.3	1.4	1.9

Table 18 Distribution of working children by main sources of their household income

Main sources of household income	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Number						
Agriculture	360	28	343	56	68	855
Small business/transport worker	156	27	458	513	154	1308
Service	92	9	295	132	3	532
Day labourer	592	78	1034	2312	372	4388
Others	271	7	176	82	100	636
Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
Percent						
Agriculture	24.5	18.5	14.9	1.8	9.8	11.1
Small business/transport worker	10.6	18.1	19.9	16.6	22.1	16.9
Service	6.2	6.2	12.8	4.3	.5	6.9
Day labourer	40.3	52.5	44.8	74.7	53.3	56.9
Others	18.4	4.6	7.6	2.6	14.3	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19 Distribution of households of working children by monthly income and by district

Monthly Income (Tk.)	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
≤ 1500	0.9	-	-	2.4	3.0	2.1
1501-2000	2.9	-	-	4.0	2.5	2.8
2001-2500	5.1	4.6	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.9
2501-3000	3.2	25.0	4.3	6.8	3.2	4.8
3001-3500	4.7	26.6	5.1	3.8	4.1	4.3
3501-4000	7.8	8.3	11.0	10.3	7.7	9.0
4001-4500	10.6	19.0	5.3	6.0	9.2	8.1
4501-5000	13.2	6.5	5.8	18.6	18.1	15.9
5000+	51.7	3.3	66.4	46.5	50.4	50.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average monthly income	5137	3379	6164	5119	5395	5294

Table 20 Distribution of working children's household by migration status, place and reasons of migration during last year (Percent)

		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Migration of family during last year	Migrated	9.0	1.7	14.8	16.8	3.5	13.2
	Not migrated	91.0	98.3	85.2	83.2	96.5	86.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of migration	Within district	69.7	100.0	90.7	93.3	87.3	89.2
	Outside from this district	30.3	-	9.3	6.7	12.7	10.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main reasons of migration	Looking for work	64.3	100.0	87.3	67.7	59.5	73.7
	Service/transfer	-	-	9.1	2.0	.0	4.0
	River errosion	-	-	1.8	11.7	6.4	6.7
	Business purpose	4.6	-	1.8	3.0	13.9	3.1
	Others	31.1	-	-	15.6	20.2	12.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 21 Distribution of working children by level of education and district

Level of education	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Number						
No education	700	76	1231	1894	482	4382
Class I-V	589	42	898	1126	211	2866
Class VI-X	182	30	178	71	5	467
SSC & above	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
Percent						
No education	47.6	51.0	53.4	61.2	69.0	56.8
Class I-V	40.0	28.6	38.9	36.4	30.2	37.1
Class VI-X	12.4	20.4	7.7	2.3	0.7	6.0
SSC & above	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 22 Distribution of working children by school attendance and reasons of not attending school by district (Percent)

Item		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Attending school last week	Yes, formal school	1.4	12.8	9.9	4.1	16.3	6.8
	Yes, non-formal school	-	10.1	9.1	-	1.6	3.9
	Not attending	98.6	77.0	81.0	95.9	82.1	89.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reasons for not attending school	Cannot afford study expenses	19.7	25.8	32.2	49.1	48.5	33.9
	Parents didn't sent to school	5.0	8.8	11.4	20.1	22.1	12.5
	Employer did not allow	33.7	24.5	45.1	13.4	4.1	30.0
	Not interested to go to school	3.8	16.4	10.8	13.6	10.8	9.6
	Others	37.8	24.5	0.6	3.8	14.6	14.0
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 23 Distribution of working children by methods of recruitment and who influenced them to engaged in dry fish industry (Percent)

Items	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
i) Method of recruitment						
Recruiter/agent	4.8	1.7	9.8	7.0	6.2	7.2
Employer/owners	27.5	27.8	5.4	8.9	18.0	12.6
Through child workers friends	49.1	36.6	62.3	55.1	57.7	56.0
Self contact	18.6	33.9	22.6	29.0	18.2	24.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii) Engaged or encouraged to work by whom						
Parents	56.0	57.1	23.2	40.9	78.5	42.2
Parents, due to employer's pressure	8.8	3.3	1.9	6.1	3.5	5.1
Employer/owner	11.2	9.3	3.2	6.0	2.2	5.9
Recruiter/agent	6.9	4.9	33.7	7.8	8.6	15.4
Child worker himself	4.5	11.5	10.4	29.3	4.0	16.3
Friends/relatives	11.8	14.0	27.6	9.3	3.3	14.8
Others	0.7	-	-	0.7	-	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 24 Distribution of working children who brought them at workplace and expenditure incurred for their recruitment by district (Percent)

	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
i. Child workers brought by whom						
Employer/owner brought them	26.9	18.5	5.4	8.4	18.0	12.1
Recruiter/agent brought them	8.3	4.6	15.1	5.4	9.9	9.2
Came with other child workers	32.2	19.2	38.3	24.1	23.7	29.8
Came himself	32.5	57.7	41.2	62.1	48.4	48.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Expenditure incurred by the employers/owners						
Expenditure incurred	16.1	4.6	13.7	12.0	22.2	14.1
Not incurred	83.9	95.4	86.3	88.0	77.8	85.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 25 Distribution of working children who as given false promises by employer during recruitment time by district

Items		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakha li	Total
Employer given false promise	Number						
	Yes	178	18	76	386	137	795
	No	1293	130	2231	2708	561	6923
	Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
Family member worked	Yes	252	75	377	1976	351	3032
	No	1219	74	1930	1118	346	4687
	Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
Employer given false promise	Percent						
	Yes	12.1	12.4	3.3	12.5	19.6	10.3
	No	87.9	87.6	96.7	87.5	80.4	89.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family member worked	Yes	17.2	50.2	16.4	63.9	50.4	39.3
	No	82.8	49.8	83.6	36.1	49.6	60.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 26 Distribution of working children by type of work done in dry fish industry and by district

Items	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Number						
Sorting of fishes	235	26	503	735	63	1563
Cleaning/cutting of fishes	249	51	753	507	98	1657
Drying of fishes	574	37	586	1027	168	2392
Load/unload of fishes	202	21	276	115	113	727
Above all types of work	175	7	189	694	245	1309
Others	37	7	0	17	10	71
Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
Percent						
Sorting of fishes	16.0	17.8	21.8	23.8	9.1	20.3
Cleaning/cutting of fishes	16.9	34.2	32.6	16.4	14.1	21.5
Drying of fishes	39.0	24.9	25.4	33.2	24.0	31.0
Load/unload of fishes	13.7	13.9	12.0	3.7	16.3	9.4
Above all types of work	11.9	4.6	8.2	22.4	35.2	17.0
Others	2.5	4.6	-	0.5	1.4	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 27 Distribution of working children by daily hours worked, number of days worked in a week and allow break-time of work during working hours

	Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakha li	Total
i. Daily hours worked	<= 4	-	-	-	-	2.7	0.2
	5-6	.0	34.2	.7	1.0	9.7	2.2
	7-8	4.3	13.2	30.1	12.8	13.0	16.4
	9-10	39.9	26.3	57.5	41.6	71.1	48.4
	11-12	37.8	17.0	11.7	41.5	2.2	27.9
	13-14	16.2	9.3	-	2.5	1.0	4.3
	15 +	1.7	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.6
	Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. No. of days worked in a week	Less than 5	2.0	1.7	31.7	2.0	-	10.7
	5	5.8	4.8	5.9	32.9	1.3	16.3
	6	24.1	57.9	4.6	15.5	4.4	13.7
	7	68.1	35.7	57.8	49.6	94.3	59.3
	Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iii. Weekly holiday	Getting weekly holiday	15.6	37.3	38.2	39.9	19.2	32.8
	No weekly holiday	84.4	62.7	61.8	60.1	80.8	67.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
iv. Break- time during working hours	Break-time during working hours	72.8	67.0	91.6	93.2	98.2	88.8
	No break-time during working hours	27.2	33.0	8.4	6.8	1.8	11.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 28 Distribution of working children by working condition/work imposed

Place of living and sleep at night		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Worked during illness/injury	Worked	7.3	12.4	5.4	5.5	10.3	6.4
	Not worked	92.7	87.6	94.6	94.5	89.7	93.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked at night	Worked	9.8	13.1	3.1	7.0	13.2	7.0
	Not worked	41.1	51.4	52.1	74.2	44.4	58.1
	Sometimes	49.1	35.5	44.8	18.8	42.5	34.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Carrying/ Lifting of heavy load	Weight/ carrying/ lifting heavy load	20.6	16.3	17.7	22.5	36.1	21.8
	Not Weight/ carrying/lifting heavy load	79.4	83.7	82.3	77.5	63.9	78.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compelled to work at anytime or any work	Compelled to work	15.9	27.4	5.9	15.2	13.9	12.7
	Not compelled	84.1	72.6	94.1	84.8	86.1	87.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 29 Distribution of working children by place of living/sleep at night and by district

Place of living and sleep at night		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Place of living/ sleeping	With parents at house	18.9	61.4	56.7	67.5	82.3	56.3
	At owner/employer's premises	74.1	20.1	34.0	23.6	14.7	35.4
	Rented house outside establishment	1.9	13.9	5.5	6.9	1.2	5.1
	Open place/street	2.9	4.6	2.7	1.9	.8	2.3
	Others	2.2	.0	1.1	.1	1.0	.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sleeping/ living at night with whom	With family members	18.6	61.4	55.9	65.6	78.7	54.8
	With fellow child workers	65.7	34.0	39.4	21.8	14.4	35.0
	With other adult workers	6.5	-	2.9	7.8	2.6	5.5
	Alone	8.8	4.6	1.7	4.6	3.9	4.5
	Others	0.4	-	-	0.2	0.5	0.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 30a Distribution of working children by monthly income and by district (Percent)

Monthly Income (Tk.)	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
< Tk. 750	9.6	-	13.4	0.7	-	6.1
Tk. 750-999	22.3	-	46.9	3.4	1.0	19.7
Tk. 1000-1499	45.1	20.5	24.7	28.8	8.2	28.6
Tk. 1500-1999	8.9	34.1	11.7	38.5	12.7	22.4
Tk. 2000-2499	8.5	24.3	1.6	11.8	25.2	9.6
Tk. 2500-2999	3.5	9.6	-	7.0	22.4	5.7
Tk. 3000-3499	-	11.6	-	4.2	14.6	3.2
Tk. 3500-3999	0.4	-	0.3	2.3	8.0	1.8
Tk. 4000-4499	1.5	-	-	1.9	2.6	1.3
Tk. 4500-4999	-	-	0.7	0.2	1.1	.4
Tk. 5000 +	0.3	-	0.7	1.3	4.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 30b Distribution of working children by monthly income and by district (Percent)

Monthly Income (Tk.)	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
< Tk. 750	9.6	-	13.4	0.7	-	6.1
Tk. 750-999	22.3	-	46.9	3.4	1.0	19.7
Tk. 1000-1499	45.1	20.5	24.7	28.8	8.2	28.6
Tk. 1500-1999	8.9	34.1	11.7	38.5	12.7	22.4
Tk. 2000-2499	8.5	24.3	1.6	11.8	25.2	9.6
Tk. 2500-2999	3.5	9.6	-	7.0	22.4	5.7
Tk. 3000-3499	-	11.6	-	4.2	14.6	3.2
Tk. 3500-3999	0.4	-	0.3	2.3	8.0	1.8
Tk. 4000-4499	1.5	-	-	1.9	2.6	1.3
Tk. 4500-4999	-	-	0.7	0.2	1.1	.4
Tk. 5000 +	0.3	-	0.7	1.3	4.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 30c Distribution of working children by monthly income and by age group

Age Group			Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Age Group	05-09 years	< tk. 750	-	-	16.9	3.0	-	4.5
		tk. 750-999	-	-	56.7	5.5	7.7	13.1
		tk. 1000-1499	44.6	74.8	14.2	40.5	18.2	34.3
		tk. 1500-1999	27.7	.0	12.2	26.2	7.2	21.4
		tk. 2000-2499	-	25.2	-	11.5	15.4	10.2
		tk. 2500-2999	-	-	-	6.4	9.4	5.6
		tk. 3000-3499	-	-	-	5.0	13.6	5.2
		tk. 3500-3999	-	-	-	0.7	19.2	2.9
		tk. 4000-4499	27.7	-	-	-	7.7	1.9
		tk. 4500-4999	-	-	-	-	-	-
		tk. 5000 +	-	-	-	1.1	1.8	1.0
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	10-14 years	< tk. 750	18.4	-	13.7	0.4	-	7.0
		tk. 750-999	25.9	-	54.6	3.6	-	22.6
		tk. 1000-1499	32.8	17.4	20.4	33.0	8.1	26.6
		tk. 1500-1999	11.0	47.1	7.1	42.2	20.6	25.3
		tk. 2000-2499	8.8	20.0	2.0	8.6	34.1	8.7
		tk. 2500-2999	2.3	6.5	-	3.4	16.1	3.2
		tk. 3000-3499	-	9.2	-	3.6	10.4	2.6
		tk. 3500-3999	-	-	0.5	3.0	7.2	2.1
		tk. 4000-4499	-	-	-	0.6	2.9	0.5
		tk. 4500-4999	-	-	0.5	0.4	-	0.3
		tk. 5000 +	0.8	-	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	15-17 years	< tk. 750	4.7	-	12.5	-	-	5.2
		tk. 750-999	20.7	-	34.1	1.5	-	17.2
		tk. 1000-1499	52.3	15.5	32.3	11.9	5.4	30.1
		tk. 1500-1999	7.2	-	18.7	37.4	5.9	18.6
		tk. 2000-2499	8.5	38.6	1.3	19.4	18.8	10.6
		tk. 2500-2999	4.3	22.7	-	15.4	33.1	9.1
		tk. 3000-3499	-	23.2	-	5.2	19.4	3.6
		tk. 3500-3999	0.7	-	-	1.4	5.5	1.1
		tk. 4000-4499	1.7	-	-	6.1	0.7	2.3
		tk. 4500-4999	-	-	1.3	-	2.6	.6
		tk. 5000 +	-	-	-	1.7	8.6	1.3
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 31 Distribution of working children who received type of benefits and nature of payment of wage/salary by district

(Percent)

Type of benefits	Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Type of benefits	Free food	39.0	21.1	26.6	38.2	62.9	35.0
	Sleeping arrangement	66.6	42.7	45.9	29.1	7.1	43.7
	Over time	10.9	33.9	2.5	39.3	29.3	18.9
	Medical facility	39.2	15.3	48.9	8.7	2.1	30.1
	Others	8.0	20.1	21.0	15.7	21.6	16.0
Regular payment of wage or salary	Paid regularly	73.8	70.2	65.2	85.0	78.7	76.1
	No regular payment	11.7	14.2	12.7	5.8	16.9	10.1
	Late payment	14.4	15.6	22.1	9.2	4.4	13.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Deduction of wage/salary or penalties for absent from work or for other reason	Penalty/ deduction of wage/salary	20.6	8.3	14.4	42.9	34.7	28.7
	Not deducted	79.4	91.7	85.6	57.1	65.3	71.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Satisfaction with wage/salary	Satisfied	45.2	53.8	26.1	25.4	7.5	28.3
	Not satisfied	48.7	46.2	69.6	66.1	88.2	65.4
	Don't know	6.1	-	4.4	8.5	4.3	6.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 32 Distribution of working children whose parents taken loan or advance from employer in exchange of child's work

Loan/advance received from employers		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Number							
i. Parents taken loan	Yes	566	39	371	692	150	1818
	No	905	109	1936	2402	548	5901
	Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
ii. Worked because of advance	Yes	521	39	337	491	161	1550
	No	951	109	1970	2603	536	6169
	Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
Percent							
i. Parents taken loan	Yes	38.5	26.5	16.1	22.4	21.4	23.6
	No	61.5	73.5	83.9	77.6	78.6	76.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ii. Worked because of advance?	Yes	35.4	26.5	14.6	15.9	23.1	20.1
	No	64.6	73.5	85.4	84.1	76.9	79.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 33 Distribution of working children parents taken loan/debt, source and reasons of borrowing by district

Parents taken loan, source and reasons of borrowing		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Parents taken loan	Indebted	47.8	46.2	31.5	27.3	52.0	35.0
	Not indebted	37.8	9.6	51.1	41.9	44.9	43.5
	Don't know	14.4	44.2	17.5	30.8	3.1	21.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of borrowing	From employer/owner	45.0	40.0	59.2	36.7	2.7	40.4
	From jotdar	1.8	3.6	.7	5.8	31.6	6.8
	From bank/financial institution	16.2	46.4	12.8	24.9	56.9	24.2
	Other relatives/non-relatives	37.0	10.0	27.3	32.7	8.7	28.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason of debt	Business	6.5	7.2	11.0	25.5	65.6	21.6
	Livelihood	44.0	47.7	52.0	20.2	18.2	35.3
	Marriage of brother/sister	7.1	13.6	1.5	3.6	5.6	4.5
	Construction/repair of house	25.9	24.3	28.7	14.0	4.0	20.0
	Don't know	13.5	7.2	4.4	31.5	3.9	15.2
	Others	2.9	-	2.4	5.1	2.7	3.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 34 Distribution of working children by method of contact with their family members, freedom to go out of work place and freedom to quit job (Percent)

	Item	Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Method of contact with family members	No contact/don't communicate	20.6	18.5	0.5	1.9	8.0	5.9
	By visiting home	39.8	67.6	76.1	90.5	81.9	75.3
	Through letter/phone	30.2	13.9	2.0	2.9	4.5	8.2
	Family members visit them	6.8	-	20.5	3.8	4.9	9.4
	Others	2.6	-	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of contact	Daily	11.6	67.8	50.8	74.1	79.6	57.1
	Once in a week	12.2	9.5	36.5	14.1	14.2	20.8
	Once in a month	76.1	22.7	12.7	11.8	6.2	22.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Freedom to go out of work place	Can go out of work place	20.6	55.0	35.1	60.8	61.9	45.5
	Cannot go out	79.4	45.0	64.9	39.2	38.1	54.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Freedom to quit/change the job	Can quit/change the job	16.1	32.0	43.0	56.2	71.2	45.5
	Can quit/change the job, but not now	22.1	24.3	26.2	34.9	19.8	28.3
	Cannot quit or change	61.8	43.6	30.8	8.9	8.9	26.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reasons of not change or quit the job	Have to work this season	38.9	47.0	34.5	49.2	28.8	40.6
	Owner will not allow	19.3	20.4	16.7	8.1	18.3	14.8
	Restriction of parents	12.8	11.7	18.8	19.4	46.2	18.4
	Parents had taken loan from owner	28.2	16.1	27.1	20.6	0.8	23.8
	Others	0.8	4.9	2.9	2.9	5.9	2.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 35 Distribution of working children by their Health condition and type of health care measure taken by employer (Percent)

Health condition and health care measures		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Present health condition	Better	87.1	76.4	92.9	84.6	94.7	88.3
	Not good	12.9	23.6	7.1	15.4	5.3	11.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health condition as compared to before joining here	Better	14.3	6.3	10.1	25.0	24.7	18.1
	Same as before	68.9	81.2	76.6	64.7	67.1	69.6
	Worse than before	9.0	7.8	7.6	3.6	1.2	5.7
	Don't know	7.7	4.6	5.7	6.7	7.0	6.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fallen sick during work period here	Fallen sick	38.8	36.4	23.8	39.3	65.5	36.9
	Not fallen	61.2	63.6	76.2	60.7	34.5	63.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Received any treatment cost for illness/injury	Received	100.0	100.0	97.4	96.2	96.3	97.3
	Not received	-	-	2.6	3.8	3.7	2.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Who paid treatment/ medicine cost?	Self	5.1	.0	9.8	15.2	7.9	10.6
	Parents	13.1	31.6	33.2	36.1	78.7	37.5
	Employer/owner	79.5	68.4	57.1	48.0	13.4	51.1
	Others	2.2	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid by employers, but deducts form wages?	Yes	48.9	43.8	12.4	16.9	37.7	27.8
	No	51.1	56.2	87.6	83.1	62.3	72.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 36 Distribution of working children by nature of dependent of their family on employers/ owners and by district

Item		Bagherhat	Borguna	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Patuakhali	Total
Number							
Dependency on employer for food and other social benefits	Yes	132	15	22	375	124	668
	No	1339	134	2285	2719	573	7050
	Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
Employer/owner's influence on family matters	Yes	35	7	53	104	96	295
	No	1437	141	2254	2990	602	7424
	Total	1471	149	2307	3094	698	7719
Number							
Dependency on employer for food and other social benefits	Yes	9.0	9.8	1.0	12.1	17.8	8.7
	No	91.0	90.2	99.0	87.9	82.2	91.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employer/owner's influence on family matters	Yes	2.4	5.0	2.3	3.4	13.7	3.8
	No	97.6	95.0	97.7	96.6	86.3	96.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SAMPLING ERRORS OF THE ESTIMATES

Item	Estimates (r)	Standard error (SE)	Co-efficient of variation (SE/r)	95% confidence interval	
				LB	UB
1. Working children by sex					
Boy	6228	1483.3980	0.2382	3083.447	9372.773
Girl	1491	505.8414	0.3392	418.193	2562.865
2.Working children by District					
Bagherhat	1471	941.3344	0.6399	524.1326	3466.946
Barguna	149	84.6743	0.5683	30.9577	328.051
Chittagong	2307	1707.816	0.7403	1313.899	5927.417
Cox's Bazar	3094	1464.053	0.4732	9.5632	6197.743
Patuakhali	698	524.324	0.7512	413.926	1809.107



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Planning
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Industry and Labour wing, Dhaka.

PILOT SURVEY ON CHILD WORKERS (AGED 5 - 17 YEARS) IN DRY FISH INDUSTRY IN BANGLADESH-2010

Questionnaire for Establishment

SECTION-1: IDENTIFICATION

Item	Name			Code		
District				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Upazila				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Enu				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Stratum code (# Worker)	TPE:1-9.....1	TPE:10-49.....2	TPE:50+.....3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Establishment Sample serial				<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION-2: STATUS OF ENUMERATION

Interviewer's visit	Date	Data Collection Status		
1 st visit		Completed.....1	Partial Completed.....2	Refused3
2 nd visit		Completed.....1	Partial Completed.....2	Refused3
3 rd visit		Completed.....1	Partial Completed.....2	Refused3

Survey personnel	Name & designation	Signature with date
Interviewer		
Supervisor		
Editor		

PART A: PARTICULARS OF DRY FISH INDUSTRIES/ESTABLISHMENTS

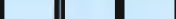





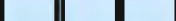


(Respondent must be owner/employer)

Q1. Name and address of the establishment or owner/employer

Name of the Establishment or owner					
Address					
Starting Year		Telephone:		Cell phone:	

Ques. Serial	Question	Pre-coded Answers	Code	Slip
Q2.	Type/site of dry fish industry/establishment	Separate location based establishment.....1 Household based establishment.....2 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q3.	Ownership of the establishments	Individual/family ownership.....1 Partnership.....2 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q4.	Duration of the business operation	Round the year.....1 Part of the year.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q5.	If part of the year(as per english calendar year)	From Month To Month	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q6.	Total number of persons employed in the establishment (in the day of enumeration)	Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Total <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

Q7. Number of paid workers by broad age group

Age group	Male	Female	Total
1. 5-17 years			
2. 18 years and above			
3. 5-17 years casual child workers (temporary workers worked 1-2 days in a week)			

Q8. Child workers in the establishment (Aged <18 years)

Serial number	Name of child worker	Age (last birthday)	Sex (Code)	Sample number
1	2	3	4	5
01		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
02		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
03		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
04		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
05		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
07		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
08		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
09		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
12		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
13		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
14		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
15		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
16		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
17		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
18		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
19		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

20		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
21		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
23		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
24		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
25		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Note: If an establishment having more than 25 child workers, please use separate sheet

Ques. serial	Question	Pre-coded answers	Code	Skip
Q9.	How the child workers are recruited? (multiple answers allowed)	Through friends/relatives.....1 Through other workers.....2 Self contract.....3 At the request of their parents.....4 Through local recruiters/peers etc.....5 Through peer group.....6 Others.....9	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q10	What is the usual period of employing child workers?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> months		
Q11.	What is the main reason of employing child workers?	Contract with their parents.....1 Advance taken by their parents.....2 Suitable for work.....3 Obedient/use them whatever we like.....4 Others.....9	<input type="text"/>	
Q12.	What are the type of child workers you recruit?	Flee from home.....1 Street/footpath children.....2 Seasonal child worker.....3 Children from fisher community.....4 Others.....9	<input type="text"/>	
Q13.	Is there any cost for recruitment of child workers?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="text"/>	If 2 >> Q15
Q14.	If yes, cost paid to whom?	Parents.....1 Recruiters/agents.....2 Others.....9		
Q15.	Do you have sleeping arrangement / accommodation facility for the workers?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="text"/>	

Q16.	Where is the place of child workers generally sleep at night?	In sleeping barrack/shade with other workers.....1 Living with their parents/family.....2 Living outside according to their choice.....3 With adult workers in the establishment premises.....4 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q17.1	Do you provide the child workers any protection wears to avoid risk in work?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q17.2	What is the monthly wage/salary of a child worker	Minimum..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Maximum..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																						
Q18	How do you pay them	In cash.....1 In kind.....2 Both in cash and kind.....3	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q19.	Do you provide food to the workers free of cost or at subsidized rate?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q20.	What type of measures do you take when a child worker getting sick?	Nothing.....1 Take them to the doctor.....2 Give them time off.....3 Give them monetary help.....5 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q21.	Would you allow time/leave for those children who are interested to go to school?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q22.	How many hours the children do work in a day? Hours	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																					
Q23.	How many days the children do work in a week? Days	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q24.	Do the child workers get any break at work and have a free time in a day?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q25.	What is the mode of contact of child workers with their family?	No contact.....1 Contact through me.....2 Go home to visit their families.....3 Contact over telephone/letter.....4 Contact through relatives/others.....5 Family members visit them.....6 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q26.	Do you allow child workers to meet / contact with other adults/children outside the work place?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q27.	Do you know that child workers face any type of violence or abuse in workplace?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
Q28.	If yes, victim by whom?	Adult workers.....1 Fellow child workers.....2 Local musclemans.....3 Others.....9																						



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PILOT SURVEY ON CHILD WORKERS (AGED 5 - 17 YEARS) IN DRY FISH INDUSTRY IN BANGLADESH-2010

Questionnaire for Child Worker

SECTION-1: IDENTIFICATION

Item	Name	Code
District		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Upazila		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Enu		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Stratum code (# Worker)	TPE:1-9.....1 TPE:10-49.....2 TPE:50+.....3	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Sample Establishment serial number		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Sample Child worker serial number		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

SECTION-2: STATUS OF ENUMERATION

Interviewer's visit	Date	Data Collection Status		
1 st visit		Completed.....1	Partial Completed.....2	Refused3
2 nd visit		Completed.....1	Partial Completed.....2	Refused3
3 rd visit		Completed.....1	Partial Completed.....2	Refused3

Survey personnel	Name & designation	Signature with date
Interviewer		
Supervisor		
Editor		

PART B: INFORMATION OF CHILD WORKERS AGED 5-17 YEARS

(Questions should be asked directly to the child workers)

SECTION-1: INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF THE CHILD WORKERS

Q1. Personal and family member's information

Line no.	Name of household members	Relationship with child worker	Sex	Age (Last birthday: in completed years)	Education / grade	Earns
		Self.....1 Parents.....2 Brother/Sister.....3 Relatives.....4 Others.....9	Male.....1 Female...2		None.....1 I-V.....2 VI-X.....3 SSC & above...4	Yes...1 No.....2
1.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION-2: HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS OF CHILD WORKERS

Ques. serial	Question	Pre-coded answers	Code	Skip
Q2.	Are your parent's alive?	Both alive.....1 Only father alive.....2 Only mother alive.....3 Father deserted.....4 Mother deserted5 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q3.	Ownership of dwelling	Owned.....1 Rented.....2 Rent free.....3 Employers house.....4 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q4.	Type of household dwelling	Kutcha.....1 Semi pacca.....2 Pacca.....3 Jupri & others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q5.	Source of drinking water	Tube well.....1 Pond/river/cannel.....2 Well.....3 Supply water.....4 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q6.	Source of lighting of house	Kerosene.....1 Electricity.....2 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q7.	Toilet facility	Pacca latrine (water sealed/not sealed)1 Kutcha/bucket latrine.....2 Sanitary latrine.....3 Open field.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q8.	Does your household own any of the following assets? (Multiple answers allowed) (Yes = 1, No = 2)	Radio.....1 TV.....2 Fan.....3 Sewing machine.....4 Bicycle.....5 Boat.....6 Van/rickshaw.....7 Mobile phone.....8 Tube well.....9 Watch/clock.....10 Livestock.....11 None of the above.....12	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Q9.	Household's own land:	Acres: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Decimal: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Q10.	What is the main source of your household income?	Agriculture.....1 Small business/transport work.....2 Regular service/employment.....3 Day laborer.....4 Others.....9	<input type="text"/>	
Q11.	Average monthly income of the household	Tk.: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Q12.	Has your household ever changed the usual place of residence during last 12 months?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="text"/>	If 2 >> Q15
Q13.	If yes, name the last place of household residence prior to coming to the present place	Within district: address.....1 From another district: address.....2	<input type="text"/>	
Q14.	Main reason for moving to the present place of residence	Looking for work.....1 Job transfer.....2 River erosion.....3 Business.....4 Others.....9	<input type="text"/>	
Q15.	Are all the children (5-17 t=years) always been living with your family / household?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="text"/>	If 1 >> Q17
Q16.	If no, what is the main reason to live other place?	Job/business.....1 Education/training.....2 Work in other household (domestic work & others).....3 Others.....9	<input type="text"/>	

SECTION-3: GENERAL INFORMATION AND HEALTH CONDITION OF CHILD WORKERS

Ques. serial	Question	Pre-coded answers	Code	Skip
Q17.	Can you read and write?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="text"/>	If 2 >> Q20
Q18.	If yes, are you currently attending school?	Yes (formal school)1 Yes (informal)2 No3	<input type="text"/>	If 1,2 >> Q20
Q19.	If no, what is the reason for not attending?	Cannot afford educational expenses.....1 Parent didn't send to school.....2 Because of work.....3 Not interested.....4 Others.....9	<input type="text"/>	
Q20.	Would you like to go back to school when you complete your work here	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="text"/>	
Q21.	Are you in good health?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="text"/>	

Q22.	Comparing with the time before worked here how was your health?	Better.....1 Same.....2 Worse.....3 Do not know.....8	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q23.	Did you ever sick during your work period here?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 2 >> Q27
Q24.	Did you receive any treatment for your illness/injury?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 2 >> Q27
Q25.	If yes, who pay for treatment/medicine cost?	Myself.....1 Parents.....2 Employer.....3 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 1,2,9 >> Q27
Q26.	If employer pays, she/he deducts from your wages?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q27.	Do you have to work during illness/injury?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q28.	Where do you live/sleep at night?	With parents/own house.....1 Employer's accommodation/work place...2 Outside rented house3 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q29.	Is there anybody sleeping/living with you?	Family members.....1 Fellow child workers.....2 With adult workers.....3 Alone.....4 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q30.	What is the mode of contact with your family?	No contact.....1 Go home to visit.....2 Contact over telephone/letter.....3 Family members visit me.....4 Other.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 1 >> Q32
Q31.	Who influence/put you into this work?	Parents.....1 Owner/employer.....2 Broker/recruiter.....3 Self.....4 Friend/relatives.....5 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q32.	Did your parents have debt or other contact with owner/employer to work here?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q33.	Did your parents have taken any advance from owner/employer in exchange of your work in this establishment?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q34.	Is your parent/family depend on owner/employer for food, clothing/ lodging and other social benefits?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q35.	Does the owner/employer interfere or involved in your family matters such as like education, marriage and other matters?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q36.	At the time of hiring you, has the owner/employer given any promise or false commitment about the nature of work and facilities?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SECTION-4: CURRENT WORK AND WORKING CONDITION

Ques. Serial	Question	Pre-coded Answers	Code	Skip
Q37.	Who engaged or encouraged you to Work here	Parents.....1 Parents, due to employers pressure.....2 Employer/owner.....3 Recruiter/agent.....4 Child worker himself.....5 Friends/relatives.....6 Others.....9		
Q38.	How they engaged you here/method of recruitment	Recruiter/agent came to their parents.....1 Employer/owners came to their parents....2 Contract through child workers friends.....3 Get informed of this job last year.....4		
Q39.	How do you join here	Employer/owner brought them.....1 Recruiter/agent brought them.....2 Came with other child workers.....3 Came himself.....4		
Q40.	Expenditure incurred or not by the Employers/Owners	Expenditure incurred.....1 Expenditure not incurred.....2		
Q41.	How long you are working in this establishment?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month		
Q42.	Is anyone of your family working here?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q43.	What types of work do you mostly do?	Sorting of different categories of fish.....1 Cleaning of fish.....2 Drying of fish.....3 Loading/unloading.....4 All types of fish processing.....5 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q44.	How many hours do you work per day? hours	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Q45.	How many days in a week do you work? Days	<input type="text"/>	
Q46.	Do you work at night?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Sometimes.....3	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q47.	Do you lift or carry or move heavy loads?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q48.	Do you think that your employer/owner is compelled or imposed you to work any time, or perform any work?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q49.	Do you get weekly holiday?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q50.	Do you have a rest time during the work?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q51.	Do you face any abuse in your job?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 2 >> Q53									
Q52.	If yes, what type of abuse?	Scolded/beaten by employer.....1 Sexual abuse.....2 Rebuke.....3 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q53.	Do you use any protective wear while working?	Not needed.....1 Not used.....2 Needed but not supplied.....3	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q54.	How much you get/earn in a month?	Tk. ____ (in cash) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Tk. ____ (in kind) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>											
Q55.	What other benefits do you get apart from your monthly wage/salary? (Multiple answers allowed)	Free food.....1 Shelter for sleeping.....2 Overtime bill.....3 Treatment.....4 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>										
Q56.	Do you get your wage payment regularly?	Regularly.....1 Irregular payment.....2 Delayed payments.....3	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q57.	Did your employer/owner do any deductions or penalties for absent days or for any other reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q58.	Are you satisfied with the pay/wage?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Do not know.....8	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q59.	What did you do prior to joining your current job?	Too young to work.....1 Worked as a domestic worker.....2 Worked as paid worker.....3 Family economic activities.....4 Study.....5 Nothing.....8	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Q60.	Are your parents indebted?	Yes.....1 No (go to Q58)2 Do not know (go to 58)8	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 2,8 >> Q54									

Q61.	If yes, from whom they had borrowed from?	Employer.....1 Money lender.....2 Bank or other institutions.....3 Others relatives/non-relatives.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q62.	Reasons for taking loan	For business.....1 For living.....2 For the marriage of brother/sister.....3 Construction/repair of houses.....4 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q63.	How much was the loan and duration of repayment?	Loan amount: Tk. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Duration: Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Repaid amount: Tk <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Balance amount: Tk <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>		
Q64.	Do you get any break time at work?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 2 >> Q66
Q65.	What do you do during the break time?	Playing.....1 Gossiping with friends/fellow workers.....2 Listening to songs/watching TV.....3 Resting/sleeping.....4 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q66.	Can you go out of the workplace?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q67.	Can you quit or change this job?	Yes.....1 Yes, but not now.....2 No.....3	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 1 >> Q69
Q68.	If not, why?	To complete the work in this season.....1 Employer will not allow.....2 Parent(s) will not allow.....3 Parent(s) have debt/advance from the employer.....4 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q69.	Do you like to start/continue education or attending school?	Yes.....1 No.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q70.	What is your future plan/expectation of activity?	Will do better work.....1 Start business.....2 Assist with family work.....3 Go to school.....4 Others.....9	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Questionnaire for Qualitative Survey on Child Workers (Aged 5-17 years) in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh - 2010

Part A: Socio-economic background of Child Workers

- Q1. Name and address of child workers
 a. Name: _____ Father's name: _____
 b. Address: _____
 c. Age and sex: Age: _____ Sex: Male __ Female __
- Q2. Is your father alive?
 Yes _____ No _____
- Q3. If alive,
 a. Occupation of father (if alive) _____
 b. No. of family members _____
 c. Main source of income _____
- Q4. Household and of child worker
 Yes _____ No _____
- Q5. Other household assets
 a. Livestock _____ b. Van/rickshaw/country boat _____
 c. Radio/TV _____ d. Bicycle _____
 e. Tube-well _____ f. Sewing machine _____
- Q6. Place of living
 a. Own house _____ b. Relative's house _____
 c. On the street _____ d. Others _____
- Q7. Can you read and write?
 Yes _____ No _____
- Q8. Are you going to school?
 Yes _____ No _____
- Q9. Did you work before?
 Yes _____ No _____
- Q10. If yes, where did you work?
 a. At home _____ b. Worked as domestic worker _____
 c. In dry fish establishment _____ d. Others _____
- Q11. Where do you come from?
 a. From another district, name of district _____
 b. From another upazilla of this district _____
 c. Local _____
- Q12. Where do you sleep at night?
 a. In the establishment premises _____
 b. Outsides _____
 c. At home with family _____

Topic 1: Deceptive/manipulative or non-transparent recruitment

1. Did someone come to your village/place to recruit you or any other children?

Yes ____ No ____

2. If yes, who was this person?

- a. Recruiter
- b. Employer
- c. Other

3. Did children follow the recruiter on that day or later?

- a. Same day
- b. Later

4. Who organized the travel from place of origin to place of work?

5. Do the recruiter/employer come here every year?

6. Are you working in the establishment on the basis of any oral or written contract with the employer?

7. Has your employer given you any false commitment/hope or mention anything during recruitment about nature of work/task, hours of work, timing of work etc.?

8. At the time of recruitment, did you or your guardians fix up your wages with the employer?

9. Do you get your wages/salary as per contract and on regular basis?

10. Has your employer given false hope for higher wages/salary?

11. Are you working here because of receiving advance against your work/employment?

12. Are you bound to work because your family has taken advance from the employer?

13. What was the duration of the job you (child/parents and employer) agreed upon?

14. Was the agreed upon duration respected later on?

15. Next year, will you be forced to come back to the same employer or can you go to another one?

Topic 2: Work imposed

16. Are you forced to work at any time without your consent or convenience? Such as: Work at night, carrying heavy load etc.

17. Are you forced/compelled to work excessive hours/overtime?

18. Do you have to work or carry undefined/heavy workload?

19. Are you forced to work without any protective wears (hand gloves, shoes etc.)?

20. Are you compelled to work without safety measures or uncared situation?

21. What type of work hazards you are facing?

22. Do you have to work during your sickness?

23. Are you forced to do illegal or immoral work or have been by the employer?

24. Do you think that you are feeling helpless regarding the imposition of work?

Topic 3: Multiple dependency

25. Where do you sleep and eat? Who chose the place?
26. Are you paid in kind? If paid in kind, can you tell me the reason (due to established control or dependency)?
27. Is there any one of you who are bound/forced to buy groceries or other necessities from the employer's shops?
28. Is there anyone amongst you, who can tell me that the employer opposes or hinders or convinces your parent not to send you in school?
29. Are you feeling/facing isolation/confinement from your family/relatives due to employer's decision? What type of isolation are they?
30. Are you isolated from your family due to your parents' decision? Why have your parents said so?
31. Is your family's work/job depending on your employer, or if you don't work here, will your family members lose jobs?
32. Has your family taken land from the employer as a share cropper? Do you think that if you do not work accordingly with the employer, your family will be deprived from the share cropping in agriculture?
33. Do you think that the survival of your family depends on the employer? What are the natures of the dependency?
34. Are you forced by the employer to live in hazardous condition? What type of hazards, you think?

Topic 4: Limited Freedom

35. Can you go out of the workplace? If not, why?
36. Do you have any freedom to use your free time to do what you want?
37. Do you have freedom to gossip/interact with outsiders, if not, can you tell me the reasons?
38. Do you think that you are physically isolated from the others?
39. Do you have freedom to perform your religious practices? If not, why?
40. Do you feel free to communicate with your family members? If not, why the employer has imposed such restrictions?
41. Do you have freedom to quit the job? If not, why?
42. Who/what prevents you from looking for another employer?
43. Do you have the freedom to participate in social functions and recreational activities? If not, why?
44. Do you have freedom for spending your money as per needs/choice?
45. Would you be allowed to go to school if you wished to go?

Topic 5: Debt Manipulation

- 46. Do you know whether your family has taken any loan from the employer? If yes, do you know any clear information about the reimbursement and debt reduction?
- 47. Do you know what the interest rate is? Do you think that it is a very high interest rate?
- 48. Indebtedness in dadon.
- 49. Can you tell us about how much was the loan and what is the procedure of keeping its accounts?
- 50. Has the employer given advance to your family with the condition of not letting you go back home?
- 51. Are you recruited/employed in exchange for loan from the employer?

Topic 6: Threat and Penalties

- 52. Were you ever punished in form of no food, no cloth, or no rest during your job here? If yes, why and what kind of punishment?
- 53. Are you victims of violence? By employer? Adult workers? Other child workers? If yes, by whom -
a. Employer b. Adult workers c. Other child workers d. Others
- 54. Did you face any abuse here? If yes, what type of abuse?
- 55. Did you face any threat from the employer or his relatives such as more work, family losing its land, accommodation/shelter or job? If yes, explain what type of threat it was.

Topic 7: Opinion of Other Participants (Employer/recruiter, NGO worker/local representative/elite) Employer/recruiters

- 56. How do you recruit the children? Please explain the whole process?
- 57. What is the duration of an agreement?
- 58. Did you force/compel the children to work any time with a excessive workload?
- 59. Did you allow freedom to go out of the workplace and use their free time according to their choice?
- 60. Did you allow them to communicate with their family members and outsiders?
- 61. Do you think that the children in your establishment are to some extent abused by yourself or other fellow workers?
- 62. Did you give them any false commitment regarding the wage, work condition or any other related issues?

NGO Workers/Local representatives/elite persons of the localities

- 63. Have you heard anything about the child abuse in this establishment?
- 64. Do you know if the child workers in this establishment are confined/isolated from rest of the neighborhood/family?
- 65. Do you think that the wages/salaries and other benefits they are getting are fairly good with the prevailing rates/situation?
- 66. Do you know of any complaints against this establishment regarding work environment or any other issues?

LIST OF MEMBER OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Members of the Technical Committee on Working Children
in Dry fish Industry in Bangladesh Pilot Survey 2010

1.	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Convener
2.	Representative, Ministry of Labour and Employment	Member
3.	Representative, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Member
4.	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
5.	Dr. M.A. Mannan Senior Research Fellow, Bangladesh institute of Development Studies (BIDS)	Member
6.	Deputy Secretary (Development), Statistics Division, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
7.	Dr. Salma Begum Associate Professor, Sociology Department, Dhaka University	Member
8.	Chief Technical Advisor TBP- Urban Informal Economy Project ILO-Dhaka	Member
9.	Programme Officer, ILO Dhaka Office	Member
10.	Mr Zobdul Haque Consultant Working Children in Dry fish Industry in Bangladesh Pilot Survey 2010	Member
11.	Mr. Kazi Saif Uddin Ahmed Labour Advisor, Bangladesh Employers Federation	Member
12.	Director Industry and Labour Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
13.	Deputy Director and Focal Point of the Suvey Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member



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